

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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FATAH OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON NABULUS MAYOR'S RELEASE

JN060809 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 6 Dec 79 JN

[Text] The Palestinian revolution has commented on the decision to release Bassam ash-Shak'ah and to rescind the order to deport him.

Abu Salih, Fatah Central Committee member and member of the Al-'Asifah Forces General Command, said: Today is a Palestinian national day. The return of Bassam ash-Shak'ah and the other mayors to their work not only means the freeing of a leader from his prison and the return of patriots to the forefront of the leadership of the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland, but also the final downfall of the Camp David plan and the closing of the doors to all agent and suspect forces, which were trying to enter through the back door of the occupied territories so as to facilitate the acceptance of U.S. rule and the Camp David plan.

Today is a renewal of the victory of the Palestinian people's uprising. It is the victory of Palestinian national unity. It is the victory of the great consequences that resulted from the unity of the Palestinian revolution's leadership outside the occupied homeland and the mayors in the occupied territories. Today is the fall of agents and suspects. It is the day of our people's victory under the leadership of their armed Palestinian revolution.

Greetings to Ash-Shak'ah and his heroic comrades! Until the day of our great victory, the day when our people will wrest all their rights!

PALESTINIANS, JAPANESE REPORTEDLY MEET IN ABU DHABI

JN021359 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Dec--The newspaper AL-FAJR published in Abu Dhabi revealed today that a Palestinian-Japanese dialog was held in Abu Dhabi on 10 November. The dialog was held under the auspices of UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to develop Japan's official position on the Palestinian cause.

The paper says: This dialog sheds light on the new Japanese position made public by Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira in Tokyo yesterday. This new position calls for the recognition of the PLO as the Palestinian people's representative and supports the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

The paper explained that the dialog had been organized by UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah upon instructions of UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. The meeting was attended by Japanese Ambassador to the UAE Ryohei Murata; a Fatah leader, Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin; and PLO representative to the UAE, Ribhi 'Awad.

The paper added: The minutes of the meeting, which took place in Dr al-'Utaybah's house, reveal that the Palestinian delegation asked the Japanese Government to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to an independent state. Dr al-'Utaybah also stressed the importance of linking the various Arab causes [word indistinct] the UAE's principled stand on the Palestinian cause.

PFLP'S HABASH SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO KHOMEYNI

JNO51456 Doha QNA in Arabic 1535 GMT 5 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 5 December--It was announced here today that Dr George Habash, PFLP secretary general, has sent a message to Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni in which he expresses his support for the struggle being waged by Iran against U.S. imperialism.

PARS states that in his message, Habash welcomes the campaign Khomeyni is waging against U.S. imperialism and Zionism and praises the Iranian nation's heroic stand, under Imam Khomeyni's wise leadership.

SPOKESMAN: ISRAEL MUST RECOGNIZE PLO BEFORE ANY CHARTER CHANGE

LDO31325 Paris LE MONDE in French 25-26 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "'Recognition of the Existence of the Palestinian People Is a Prerequisite,' PLO Representative in Paris States"]

[Text] Replying to questions put to him by Diplomatic Press Association members on 23 November, PLO representative in France Mr Sus stated:

"To those who tell us to modify our charter (with a view to recognizing Israel) I say that on Israel's side there is no charter, no constitution and no determined borders, nor has the existence of the Palestinian people been recognized. Let the Israeli people start by writing a constitution, let them say: We want to see the borders of the Israeli state--let us say coinciding with those of 1967--demarcated; we recognize the existence of the Palestinian people.... We recognize that such a people exists and that we have driven them out of this land by military force. Once the Israeli people admit this the Palestinian National Council will adopt the necessary decisions."

Mr Sus recalled that the PLO's views have changed since 1965 when it wanted to "drive the Jews into the sea." All the PLO now asks for is the creation of a state on part of Palestinian territory. He also supported the idea of modifying Security Council Resolution 242 (the basis for any Near East talks) which, he said, ignores the Palestinian people's rights.

Referring to the seizure of the hostages in Tehran, Mr Sus stated: "I am against any seizure of hostages by anyone. It is a despicable act, an indefensible weapon."

Finally, referring to Franco-Palestinian relations, Mr Sus stated: "Relations between the PLO and France are excellent. The question of a visit by Mr 'Arafat to France should not be dramatized. The main thing is to insure that the visit takes place under the best possible political conditions acceptable to both sides."

BAHRAIN

INTERIOR MINISTRY SOURCE COMMENTS ON EXPLOSION

JN060740 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0709 GMT 6 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 6 December--An official source at the Bahraini Interior Ministry has stated that the perpetrators of the explosion in the "Manama Complex" in the center of the city last Tuesday [as received] sought to disturb the citizens and create confusion. In a statement published by the Bahraini newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ today, the source said: The explosion, which occurred at 0810, shattered the front windows of four shops in the Manama Complex. There was no loss of life or damage to property.

The statement adds: Preliminary conclusions reached by the Interior Ministry's explosive experts indicate that the explosives used were primitively made from local material.

The source warned that the Bahraini Interior Ministry will show no leniency toward those who provoke disorder and disturbances. At the same time, the ministry calls on citizens to cooperate with the security services to preserve order and stability.

The Interior Ministry source did not hold any particular quarter responsible for the incident. However, he said that the explosive material was sent to the forensic laboratory to identify its contents.

KUWAIT

AL-WATTAN URGES IRAN TO ACCEPT COMPROMISE SOLUTION

LD060815 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 4 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Will Iran Deprive the United States of an Opportunity"]

[Text] Despite the fact that Security Council resolutions are sometimes no more than ink on paper, at other times they can be like the sword of Damocles. This is because international resolutions are as strong as those who make them. If they are in favor of a small and weak state nobody will implement them or even heed them, however correctly or eloquently they are worded. But if they are in favor of a powerful state they become an international cover for the powerful to usurp the right of the weak even if this should lead to the use of arms. We say this as we follow the Security Council's dramatic discussion of the conflict between a powerful country, the United States, and a weak one, Iran.

Iran had previously called for a Security Council meeting in order to gain international backing for bringing back the shah but the United States refused the discussion. However, the United States later accepted the convening of the Security Council after completing its preparations for military intervention and concentrating its fleet near Iran, but Iran rejected the meeting for fear that the Security Council might bring pressure to bear in favor of the powerful state. Regardless of the justifications and counterjustifications from this or that state, U.S. UN Ambassador McHenry's statement that his country is seeking to "free" the hostages proves that Washington intends military action and wants the United Nations only to take note.

Therefore, we believe that Iran must understand the good intentions and "neighborliness" that motivated the Kuwaiti draft resolution which provides for a compromise solution : insuring Iran's objectives of exposing the crimes of the former shah through an international consultative body on the one hand and insuring the safety of American hostages on the other. What is most important is that the Kuwaiti draft resolution embodies an important principle of international law which serves the world's weaker countries.

Will, therefore, Tehran avert this situation and deprive the United States of the opportunity to directly interfere in Gulf affairs, satisfied with the humiliation that has befallen the leader of contemporary colonialism? We hope so because "he who steps on the snake's tail is not safe from its poison."

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM: U.S. PAYS PRICE FOR OPPRESSING SMALL NATIONS

LD031154 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0712 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 3 December--Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM today affirms that the United States has started to pay the price for its oppression of the small nations.

Commenting on the anti-U.S. demonstrations in Tripoli yesterday, the paper says the "horizon abounds with blows to the ugly American face, just as hearts abound with bitterness because of Washington's policies." The paper adds that the United States has lost a great deal of its prestige though it still possesses numerous means for revenge.

It adds that unless the United States learns how to deal properly with other people, it will lose a great deal. Washington is capable of destroying any of these angry countries but afterward it will never be able to make any gain, either economically, strategically or ethically.

Rebellion against American hegemony has been growing horizontally and vertically, the paper says. It calls on the White House to keep the Pentagon out of any discussion on solving the crisis in Iran and to also discount the Zionist mentality from the scope of American decisions because it is the cause of the American tragedy.

In conclusion, the paper notes that some people do not exonerate the United States from responsibility for what is taking place, saying that the United States is being accused of fabricating a great many incidents in order to devour the area.

PDY

MASS ORGANIZATIONS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR IRANIAN STAND

LD051546 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD/EA

[Text] Mass organizations in Democratic Yemen have reaffirmed the Yemeni masses' support for the heroic struggle waged by the Iranian masses in their confrontation against imperialism and Zionism and for the sake of preserving their freedom, independence and national sovereignty and their right to choose their own path of independent development.

In a statement of solidarity with the Iranian masses, issued in Aden yesterday, they also affirmed that the victory of the Iranian revolution is regarded as a strong prop for the Yemeni revolution and for all the Arab and world liberation movements, and that its stand alongside our Palestinian Arab people and their just struggle for their right to self-determination and to build an independent state in their land, as well as its stand against the Camp David accord, is considered a true expression of the extent of the joint historical and militant ties between the Arab peoples and the Iranian masses.

The statement supports the Iranian people's right to demand the extradition of the deposed shah and to try him for the crimes he committed against the Iranian people and his plunder of their resources. It expresses concern over the U.S. threats and U.S. naval movements near the Iranian border and describes them as a flagrant challenge to the will of the Iranian masses.

ISMA'IL CRITICIZES BRITISH CONFERENCE ON RHODESIA

LD041910 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, has expressed the PDRY's concern at political developments in Zimbabwe Rhodesia in southern Africa. He said the Patriotic Front [PF], which was leading the struggle of the Zimbabwean people for national independence, was being subjected to political pressures and attempts to bypass it: the coming elections in the country would be affected by methods of rigging and cheating.

In a cable sent yesterday to Dr Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers in socialist Cuba and head of the nonaligned movement, brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il stressed that Democratic Yemen rejected the British Government's proposals on how elections should be conducted. He said: We believe that the period laid down for the transfer of power to a government truly representative of the people of Zimbabwe is insufficient.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il expressed full support for the proposals put forward by the PF of the people of Zimbabwe, particularly those calling for the extension of the transitional period to give time for the cease-fire. Democratic Yemen demands the compiling of a voter roll, the demarcation of constituencies, permission for election campaigns following democratic methods, and the equal representation of the PF in the transitional administrative commission as well as in the other committees dealing with the elections, police affairs, and the armed forces.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il stressed in the cable the need for participation by the United Nations in supervising the cease-fire, in safeguarding Zimbabwe's border with South Africa and in supervising the elections and the activities of the committees.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il concluded his cable, saying: We are confident you will consider our views and direct the nonaligned states to back and support the PF's just struggle for full independence and sovereignty. The nonaligned movement has given the Rhodesian question great attention. The sixth conference of the movement, held in Cuba, expressed its concern over the situation in Rhodesia and the maneuvers of the British Government to recognize the illegal regime of Rhodesia.

It is worth noting that while the conference on Zimbabwe in Rhodesia has been in progress in the British capital for 12 weeks, the PF leaders have continued to reject the British proposals. Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe have rejected the measures proposed by the British Government concerning the cease-fire. Joshua Nkomo told the ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY that his purpose was not [word indistinct] the cease-fire but the restoration of peace for a complete revolution in Zimbabwe. He strongly criticized the activities of the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, who was pursuing outdated methods in London [word indistinct] to impose proposals on the conference. Nkomo drew attention to the adamant attitudes of the British Government, particularly following the secret talks between Lord Carrington and the premier of the racist Pretoria regime of South Africa. Nkomo condemned the interference of the Pretoria racist regime in the affairs of Zimbabwe and the stationing of its military forces in Rhodesia ever since the racists seized power there in 1965. The regime had helped the agent Muzorewa government in every way. Nkomo expressed firm confidence in the certain victory of the liberation forces in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

IRAQI, IRANIAN COMMUNISTS REPORTEDLY SETTLED IN SOUTH

NC040810 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0725 GMT 4 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Aden, 4 December--South Yemeni armed forces officers and soldiers have been evicted from Al-Bayda' city in Khormaksar area where large numbers of Iraqi communists, who have recently fled to Aden, have been settled. Groups of Iranians affiliated with the communist Tudeh Party and Soviet and Cuban experts and officers have also been settled in this city.

The military police, in cooperation with the people's militia, forced the officers and soldiers to leave their houses for new areas. The ministry of installations refurnished these houses and repainted the houses inside and outside.

QATAR

OIL MINISTER RETURNS FROM OAPEC MEETINGS IN KUWAIT

JN041844 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1835 GMT 4 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 4 December--Qatari Minister of Finance and Oil Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani returned home from Kuwait this evening, after taking part in the OAPEC Ministerial Council's meetings. In a predeparture statement, the Qatari minister declared that Qatar has no intention whatever of either increasing or decreasing its oil production, which amounts to 500,000 barrels daily.

SAUDI ARABIA

DEVELOPMENTS IN AL-HARAM MOSQUE INCIDENT REPORTED

Prince Sultan Leaves Mecca

LD051134 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1101 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, at 1300 today arrived in Riyadh from the western region, after personally supervising the operation to clear the sacred house of God of the misled group.

Interior Minister Inspects Mosque

LD051620 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Mecca--His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of the interior, and His Royal Highness Prince Fawwaz ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of the Mecca region, today inspected the work of cleaning and preparing the Grand Mecca Mosque for holding prayers after it was completely cleared of the renegade gang. Their highnesses urged those carrying out the work to double their efforts to reduce the time for making the mosque ready.

King Thanks Troops

LD051944 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1823 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh--Here is a message of thanks from the king: To the brave men who defended the house of God and its loyal land, including officials, officers, NCO's, and soldiers who earned the honor of direct action and engaged the aggressors and, undaunted, exposed themselves to their fire; their only concern was to suppress and put an end to the sedition and thereby save the Islamic world from harm and suffering; and they served bravely until they reached their objective and purged the house of God of the evil of the corrupters: To them we all offer our gratitude, appreciation and congratulations for their efforts and struggle.

I would like also to express my gratitude to all leaders, especially in the Islamic world and various parts of the rest of the world, who expressed to us their condemnation and abhorrence of the action of that ugly oppressive group, whether by coming personally to us or by expressing their feelings in messages and cables and telephone calls or through their representatives. I thank them for their support for the measures we have taken in dealing with the situation in the Holy Mosque.

VENEZUELAN OIL MINISTER: PRICE INCREASE WILL BE 'REASONABLE'

LD051725 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 4 Dec 79 LD

[Unattributed report: "Calderon: OPEC Oil Prices Will Be Reasonable"]

[Text] Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Dr Humberto Calderon Berti has said that a decision to increase oil prices will be inevitable at the coming OPEC Ministerial Council meeting, scheduled to be held in Caracas on 17 December. In a statement published in the Saudi newspaper AL-BILAD, the Venezuelan energy and mines minister said that the increase will be reasonable, and not much higher than the prices at which oil is being currently sold.

YAR VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES 4 DEC

LD041308 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh--His Eminence Judge 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president of the Yemen Arab Republic and president of the People's Assembly arrived in Riyadh this morning on a visit to the kingdom. The Yemeni vice president is accompanied by a delegation of senior officials including Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, political adviser to the president; and 'Ali Lufti ath-Thawr, minister of development and chairman of the Central Planning Body.

Meets King

LD041310 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received His Eminence Judge 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president of the Yemen Arab Republic and president of the People's Assembly, and his accompanying delegation at midday today in his office at the royal court in Al-Ma'dhar. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, and Dr Rashad Far'awn, adviser to his majesty the king.

Meets Prince Fahd

LD041958 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1837 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister, received at his office at the royal court in Jidda at 2115 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, YAR vice president and speaker of the National Assembly who was accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Hasan Makki. The Saudi ambassador to the YAR, Shaykh Tarrad al-Harith and the YAR charge d'affaires to the kingdom were also present.

YAR

AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT COMMENTS ON SOVIET ARMS SHIPMENTS

JN050853 Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 5 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 5 December--YAR ambassador to Kuwait 'Abdallah ar-Ra'i has denied that the Soviet arms shipments to his country have any political significance. He stressed that relations between his country and Moscow are traditional relations which date back to 1958, when the Soviet Union was the sole arms supplier of the Yemeni armed forces. In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH today, the YAR ambassador said that the deals concluded between Moscow and San'a' for this purpose do not represent any change in YAR policy given that the YAR, like many other Arab countries, has begun to diversify its arms sources.

The YAR ambassador concluded by reiterating his country's rejection of entering into any alliances and denied recent rumors to this effect. He also reiterated his country's rejection of Oman's recent plan on the safety of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz.

AWQAF MINISTER DENOUNCES MECCA MOSQUE ATTACK

JN051514 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Dec 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 5 December--The YAR has denounced the attack on Mecca's Al-Haram Mosque, which was perpetrated by an apostate clique. In a press statement today, YAR Awqaf Minister al-Qadi 'Ali as-Samman said: Through its criminal action, this apostate clique has proven that it is not characterized by any human qualities. The YAR Awqaf minister affirmed that this action is a complete violation of all the respect accorded by Muslims to the Qibla and the purest site on earth.

In conclusion, the Awqaf minister praised the wise stand adopted by the Saudi leadership in dealing with the situation, a stand based on the principle of protecting innocent Muslims' lives and holy sites.

GOVERNMENT INFORMED OF NABULUS MAYOR'S RELEASE

NC051149 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1142 GMT 5 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 December--A telephone contact was established this morning on the hot line connecting the office of Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman with that of Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali. Egypt was informed during this contact that the Israeli authorities have decided to cancel all measures adopted against [Nabulus mayor] Bassam ash-Shak'ah and to reinstate him to his post.

It is known that Egypt had raised this question during the autonomous rule meetings and carried out several diplomatic contacts in order to remove the obstacles in the way of the negotiations on full autonomy and to defend the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Foreign Minister Comments

NC051530 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Commenting on the Israeli Government's decision to release Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said that this is a positive step that will help maintain the dynamism of the peace process and insure the continuation of autonomy negotiations and the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Egypt had raised this issue during the autonomy negotiations and held diplomatic contacts with the aim of having Ash-Shak'ah released and the decision to deport him rescinded to remove the obstacles which stood in the way of the autonomy negotiations.

GHALI: AMBASSADOR WILL GO TO ISRAEL BEFORE 26 FEB

NC052205 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 5 Dec 79 NC

[Text] The committee for normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations met at the Foreign Ministry this evening under the chairmanship of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. The meeting was attended by representatives of ministries and departments concerned.

Dr Ghali confirmed that Egypt was committed to the provisions of the peace agreement signed in Washington in March 1978. He said that Egypt would send its ambassador to Israel before 26 February in accordance with the provisions of the peace agreement. The committee discussed the plan for the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Cairo, 5 December--President Anwar as-Sadat today received the credentials of Austrian Ambassador Christoph Cornaro, Peruvian Ambassador Carlos Jimenez, French Ambassador Jacques (Andriani), Burmese Ambassador (Yuran Yasang) and Panamanian Ambassador Alfredo Alberto (Arango). [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1154 GMT 5 Dec 79 NC]

GOVERNMENT DEMANDS END TO IRANIAN 'AGGRESSION, PROVOCATIONS'

JN051220 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 5 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 December--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi summoned here today the Iranian ambassador in Baghdad and conveyed to him a strongly worded memorandum protesting against the acts of aggression against the Iraqi diplomatic mission and Iraqi citizens in Iran.

The memorandum holds the Iranian Government responsible for the consequences of the continued aggressions and provocations of the so-called Revolution Guards against the Iraqi diplomatic mission, consulate, schools and establishments in Iran. The memorandum affirms that the acts of aggression--whether by opening fire on or arresting the staff of the Iraqi missions, establishments and institutions--violate diplomatic norms and ethical standards.

The memorandum explains that the continuation of these aggressions and provocations indicates that the Iranian Government is either deliberately and premeditatively carrying out such aggressive acts or is unable to control security in its country and unable to fulfill its international commitments to protect Iraqi staffers in Iran.

The memorandum warns that Iraq cannot remain silent regarding these continued acts of aggression and provocations and that the Iranian Government should put a stop to them.

In the memorandum, the Foreign Ministry gives the Iranian Government 1 week to respond to earlier demands made in previous protest memorandums and demands the total and final cessation of aggressions and provocations, the discontinuation of such acts in the future and the provision of world-recognized protection for diplomats.

The Iraqi Government warns that it will find itself forced to withdraw all its employees working in Iran if the Iranian government does not respond to these demands and provide the natural conditions for carrying out their duties, in accordance with diplomatic norms and usage.

In its memorandum, the Iraqi Government holds the Iranian Government responsible for the consequences of this measure.

MINISTER SAYS U.S. MAY USE IRAN AS PRETEXT FOR INTERVENTION

LDO32138 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1830 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Report from Barajas Airport: Iraqi Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri has arrived in Madrid. He will meet the prime minister and the minister of trade. In a statement at Barajas Airport, the Iraqi minister, who is en route to Havana to attend a bilateral meeting, said that relations between Iraq and Spain are good. He added that there is a possibility of increasing trade between the two countries.

Minister Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, who is accompanied by a large delegation, will have talks in Madrid with Prime Minister Suarez and Spanish Commerce Minister Garcia Diez. They may discuss the supply of Iraqi crude oil to Spain, a subject which the Spanish commerce minister recently raised during his visit to Baghdad. It seems that the Iraqi authorities have given certain assurances and guarantees to the Spanish representatives about oil supplies, despite the restrictions imposed on the West.

Finally, the Iraqi minister of trade, questioned about Iran's problem with the United States, said that his government, while condemning the attack on the embassy in Tehran, also rejects U.S. policy, which may use the problem of the hostages as a pretext for military intervention in the Middle East.

AMBASSADOR TO BULGARIA OFFICIALLY WITHDRAWN

JN051931 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1925 GMT 5 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 December--It was officially announced here today that the Iraqi Government has decided to withdraw its ambassador to Bulgaria and to immediately recall all the Iraqi students who are studying in Bulgarian universities and institutions.

Official sources have disclosed that another decision has been adopted, preventing Iraqi citizens from traveling to Bulgaria and freezing economic and trade relations.

These sources added that the measures are in retaliation for the killing of the Iraqi university student, Kamil Khalil Ibrahim, by an agent and criminal clique of Iraqi communists residing in Bulgaria, in collusion with the official Bulgarian apparatus.

Earlier, the National Union of Iraqi Students--Bulgaria branch--announced the murder of the Iraqi student last Monday.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE AGAINST 'SHARP' OIL PRICE INCREASE

LD051727 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 4 Dec 79 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "Iraq Does Not Support Sharp Increase in Oil Prices"]

[Text] The chairman of the Iraqi foreign development fund has said that Iraq does not support a sharp increase in oil prices, in view of the difficult conditions that could create for the world economy, which might affect the developing countries as well as friendly industrial countries. However, he said, Iraq is against freezing prices and believes that they need to be adjusted in order to maintain their purchasing power as well as to provide the necessary funds for development in the oil-producing countries.

In a statement in Saudi Arabia yesterday, the Iraqi official explained that OPEC's policy aims at fixing a standard price, so that oil can be sold in all the world countries at the same price. He also urged OPEC countries to increase their aid to the developing countries through foreign development funds.

He added that Iraq has suggested that OPEC countries contribute to setting up a fund to help the developing countries, in order to compensate them for the increase in oil prices. This proposal has been put to OPEC's long-term strategy committee, which began its meeting in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, the day before yesterday.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS IN CUBA 3 DEC

JN030945 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0832 GMT 3 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 December--An Iraqi delegation led by RCC member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali left Baghdad this morning for Havana, to attend the meetings of the first session of the joint Iraqi-Cuban committee for trade, economic and technical cooperation, which will begin there tomorrow.

In a predeparture statement, Minister 'Ali said that during the talks, the Iraqi delegation will try to increase and diversify Cuban commodities imported by Iraq and also to suggest Iraqi commodities that can be exported to Cuba.

In addition, the delegation will examine the possibility of Cuban firms participating in development projects in Iraq and the use of Cuban expertise and skilled manpower in the field of service.

Minister 'Ali added that the delegation will also discuss the possibility of upgrading Iraqi-Cuban economic and trade relations to the high level of cooperation already attained on the political level. 'Ali expressed Iraq's continued desire to develop its trade and economic relations with the nonaligned states in general and with Cuba in particular.

Minister 'Ali said that the committee meetings, which are being held in accordance with the current long-term trade agreement signed in Baghdad in 1973 and that on economic and technical cooperation signed last year, again in Baghdad, are of special significance since they are the first meetings to be held since the signing of these two agreements.

The Iraqi delegation includes representatives of the [RCC] Foreign economic relations committee and the Ministries of Trade, Industry and Minerals, Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Transport and Communications, and Planning.

INA DESCRIBES DRAFT LAWS ON LEGISLATIVE BODIES

Legislative Council

JN051838 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 Dec 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 5 December--The draft law pertaining to the legislative council of the autonomous region of Kurdistan was announced here today. The council will be elected by the people of Kurdistan every 3 years.

The Kurdistan area consists of three governorates in northern Iraq: Irbil, the center of the autonomous area, Dahuk and As-Sulaymaniyah. The area has been enjoying self-rule since 1974.

The draft law comprises 61 articles distributed in 13 chapters and four sections.

The 61-article draft law provides for the election of the council members, not less than 50 in total, by free and direct suffrage and secret ballot. All Iraqi citizens of the autonomous area who are 18 years old or older are eligible for election.

Under the proposed draft law, members of the legislative council, which will be elected for a term of 3 years, will be immune from questioning about the views they express during their work, according to the bylaws of the legislative council. The draft law also provides that no legal action against any member of the council is permissible without the prior consent of the council, except for the case of legal indictment.

National Assembly

JN051839 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 5 Dec 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 5 December--The draft law pertaining to the National Assembly was announced here tonight. The assembly will be elected by the people every 4 years. The draft law consists of 62 articles, 13 chapters and four sections.

The 62-article draft law provides for the election of the assembly members, not less than 250, by free and direct suffrage. All Iraqi citizens who are 18 years old or older are eligible for election. The draft law provides that the RCC members will be members in the National Assembly.

Under the draft law, members of the National Assembly will be immune from questioning about the views they express during their work in the assembly. The draft law also provides that no legal action against any member of the assembly is permissible without the assembly's prior consent, except for legal indictment.

RCC Statement

JN051715 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 5 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 December--This evening the RCC announced two draft laws pertaining to the National Assembly and the legislative council of the autonomous region for popular public debates.

The council called on the progressive national and nationalist front, trade unions, organizations, societies, men of opinion and specialists to discuss the two draft laws. In a relevant statement, the council said that the two draft laws should be discussed at length and with a spirit of national responsibility.

The council set a period of 40 days for completion of the debates. It expressed the hope that the debates will end on time, 15 January 1980.

The council has reiterated its determination to complete the building of the new society on democratic bases, which has actually begun with the establishment the National Assembly. The RCC and the National Assembly are working together to perform the legislative duties. They control the progress of the government's work and carry out other duties that are bound to increase democracy in the country.

The draft laws come in implementation of the resolutions that were adopted by the eighth Ba'th Party regional congress, by establishing direct elections for the National Assembly.

Earlier, the RCC had revised the first draft of the two laws that were submitted for popular debates today, following its discussions at the cabinet meeting on 23 October, at the expanded meeting of the Ba'th Party regional congress, at the advanced cadres of the party on 29 October and at the legislative council's meeting on 11 October.

INA REPORTS ON IRAQI-MALAGASY JOINT STATEMENT 1 DEC

JN011902 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 December--Iraq and Madagascar have strongly condemned the racist Zionist aggression against the Arab people "and the peace agreements signed by the Egyptian ruler with the Zionist enemy, under the U.S. umbrella."

In a joint statement released in Baghdad and Tananarive tonight, the two countries assert that "a just and lasting peace can only be achieved by the Zionist forces' complete and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territory and the reinstatement of the Palestinian Arab people's full rights."

The statement says: "These rights include the Palestinian people's right to their land and homeland--Palestine--and to the establishment of an independent sovereign state in Palestine."

The two sides affirm their full support for the Palestinian Arab people's struggle to regain their land, under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO. The two sides point out the UN General Assembly resolution that considers Zionism a form of racism and racial discrimination. They stress that the resolution is as much a victory for African peoples as it is for the Arab people.

The joint statement condemns the cooperation between the Zionist entity and the racist regime of South Africa, their hostility to African liberation movements and their support for racist and imperialist schemes and policies. The statement denounced the Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon and describes it as "part of the imperialist maneuvers to liquidate the Palestinian resistance and to violate Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity."

Referring to the stands of Iraq and Madagascar on the Camp David accords and the peace treaty concluded between Egypt and Israel, under U.S. supervision and with U.S. encouragement, the joint statement says: "These accords and treaty constitute a conspiracy against the Arab people's interests and an attempt to split the Arab ranks and perpetuate the Zionist occupation of Arab territory."

The two sides stress that "the preservation of peace in the Arab gulf area is the responsibility of the states of this area alone and should take place without foreign interference." The two sides reaffirm their full support and backing for liberation movements in Africa and Latin America and strongly condemn racist regimes in Africa and their policy of racial discrimination. The two sides call on all progressive states to put an end to the persecution of the people of South Africa.

The joint statement declares the support of Iraq and Madagascar for the efforts to turn the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions into an area of peace, free of foreign influence and bases, in the interest of the states and peoples of the area. The joint statement calls for the continuation of the North-South dialog between industrial and developing states, "to establish economic development cooperation that allows a balanced and comprehensive channeling of primary mutual interests, to include raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance."

The joint statement praises the resolutions adopted by the Havana nonaligned summit conference and stresses the two sides' determination to seek "to maintain the nonaligned movement's unity and basic principles and to increase its effectiveness and role, in order to establish a new international order for economic and political relations."

The joint statement expressed Madagascar's satisfaction with Iraq's decision to compensate the poor developing countries that currently have direct oil contracts with it for any surcharges in the official prices of Iraqi oil from 1 June to the end of 1979, by extending long-term loans to these countries equivalent to the surcharges in the price of oil.

The joint statement says that the two sides have signed an agreement for economic, technical, scientific and trade cooperation, whereby the Iraqi foreign development fund has expressed its readiness to carry out an economic feasibility study of the development projects within the limits of the funds' obligations, plans and financial resources.

Malagasy President Didier Ignace Ratsiraka has concluded his 4-day official visit to Iraq and left Baghdad today.

PLO CHAIRMAN 'ARAFAT ARRIVES FOR VISIT 5 DEC

JN051509 Amman JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 5 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, arrived in Amman this afternoon on a visit to Jordan. He will hold talks with His Majesty King Husayn and senior officials on developments in the current situation in the area.

In a statement to a JNA correspondent at the Ar-Ramtha border point, 'Arafat expressed his pleasure at visiting Jordan, given the current circumstances affecting the area and the Palestinian issue.

'Arafat said that the higher joint committee for support of the steadfastness of the people in the occupied Arab territories will meet during this visit. He added that the Tunis summit resolutions have underlined the Baghdad summit resolutions, particularly those related to support of the Palestinian people.

'Arafat is accompanied by a delegation comprising several PLO Executive Committee members and other leaders.

He was received by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim, interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar, the Irbid governor, several governorate officials, the commander of the Palestinian Liberation Army and the director of the PLO office in Amman.

Meeting With King Husayn

JN051853 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Dec 79 JN

[Excerpts] This evening, His Majesty King Husayn met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO delegation at the Royal Hashemite Court. Several Jordanian officials attended the meeting.

The two sides assessed the situation in the Arab area and the region and the continuous coordination and cooperation between them in the political and pan-Arab fields.

During the meeting, discussion also involved study of the situation in the occupied Arab territories and ways of bolstering the steadfastness of the sons of Palestine in the occupied territory.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, chief of the Royal Court Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Minister of Court 'Amir Khammash, Commander in Chief of the Armed Jordanian Forces Staff Lt Gen Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, Information Minister and head of the Executive Bureau for the Occupied Territory Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim and Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arat. It was attended on the PLO side by the PLO delegation, which includes Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, Hamid Abu Sittah, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Talal Naji, Khalil al-Wazir, 'Abd ar-Razzaq Yahya, 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad and Sami 'Attari.

VOP Report on Meeting

JN060712 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 6 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar met with King Husayn of Jordan for 5 hours in the meeting hall at the royal court in Amman yesterday.

The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, chief of the Royal Court 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Royal Court Minister 'Amir Khammash, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim, Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar, and Information Minister and head of the Executive Office of Occupied Homeland Affairs and Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt Gen Zayd Ibn Shakir. They were attended on the Palestinian side by PLO Executive Committee members Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Hamid Abu Sittah, 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad and Talal Naji; Fatah Central Committee member Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] Sami 'Attari; and head of the PLO office in Amman 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya.

A spirit of amity prevailed during the meeting. They discussed Palestinian-Jordanian relations and ways of developing and strengthening them to further bilateral relations and to strengthen the Palestinian people's struggle in the occupied homeland so as to confront Israel's occupation and colonization.

King Husayn hosted a dinner in honor of Abu 'Ammar and the delegation accompanying him. After dinner, Abu 'Ammar and King Husayn continued their talks. Members of the Palestinian and Jordanian delegations were present. They comprehensively reviewed the situation in the area. Views were identical.

The joint committees formed during the joint meeting are scheduled to meet to lay down the basis of the work the broad guidelines of which were agreed upon during the meeting between Abu 'Ammar and King Husayn yesterday.

The meeting between Abu 'Ammar and King Husayn is an important step along the road of coordinating the joint efforts to strengthen Arab solidarity and escalate Palestinian steadfastness in occupied Palestine to confront the fascist and racist methods practiced by the occupation authorities under the guise of false self-rule and the Camp David conspiracy.

AR-RA'Y on Talks

JN060710 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 6 Dec 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Factors of Loyalty to the Palestinian Issue," the paper AR-RA'Y says: Last night's meeting and talks between His Majesty King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, which were held in the Royal Hashemite Court and were attended by the members of the Jordanian side and the PLO delegation, represents a new step in coordination and cooperation between the two sides in the political and pan-Arab fields in general, and in bolstering the steadfastness of the sons of Palestine in their occupied territory, in particular.

This new step is a natural consequence of Jordan's commitment to its pan-Arab responsibility, a consequence of living the Palestinian issue and a consequence of its belief in the necessity of consolidating this issue and its people, who remain firm and steadfast in their confrontation of the occupation in the usurped territories.

It is doubtless that the continuous support for those people forms the main foundations of Arab struggle. Accordingly, Jordan has always called for consolidating and strengthening these foundations. Furthermore, coordination and cooperation between Jordan and the PLO in the political and pan-Arab fields are necessary for a unified Arab action that proceeds from a clear vision.

Needless to say, the assessment of the Arab and the region's situation, which was done during the meeting, was tantamount to a necessary perspective for crystallizing the aspired for vision in the current stage in order to make it possible to advance steadily on the common path.

Jordan has always and will always play its natural role in building Arab solidarity and consolidating the unified Arab march. Thus, the talks between His Majesty King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat represent an instance of such constructive practice, which affirms the allegiance and commitment of this country's king and people to the Palestinian issue and struggle.

AD-DUSTUR CAUTIONS IRAN ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

JN060720 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 6 Dec 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the UN Security Council decision on releasing the U.S. diplomats being held hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the paper AD-DUSTUR says: It is assumed that the UN Security Council's decision, which call on Iran to release the hostages, will result in a solution to the Iranian-U.S. crisis, which has become a complicated issue threatening world peace.

It is probable that the official welcome broadcast by Tehran Radio yesterday in response to the UN decision, will revive the hope that this crisis will soon come to an end in such a way that the spectre of war and its grave consequences will be removed from our region.

We need not tell our brothers in Iran that it is no longer possible to confront a unified international stand calling for the hostages' release by postponing the adoption of such a step. We have previously said and we reiterate that Iran will not benefit from aggravating this violation and remaining obstinate, particularly since the Iranian stand on the shah is now understood.

The intelligent step would be to gain an awareness of the limits of the game without exceeding these limits since, sometimes, the temptation to proceed further on the path of victory also leads to the loss of everything.

BRIEFS

UK LOAN AGREEMENT--Amman, 3 December--Jordan and Britain signed today the protocols for increasing the 1977 British loan to Jordan from 9 million pounds to 9.9 million pounds. According to this protocol, the British Government will be contributing the sum of 3.5 million pounds toward the financing of an electricity project in the Irbid governorate. The protocols were signed for Jordan by National Planning Council Chairman Hanna 'Awdah and for the United Kingdom by the British ambassador in Amman. [Amman JNA in Arabic 1555 GMT 3 Dec 79 JN]

SARKIS, AL-HUSS ATTEND WEEKLY CABINET SESSION

NC051446 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Dec 79 NC

[Excerpt] The cabinet held its weekly session today over which President Ilyas Sarkis presided and which was attended by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and the ministers. After the meeting, the Cabinet's secretary general, Dr 'Umar al-Musayki gave the following official information:

The cabinet discussed the general situation in Lebanon and noted the forthcoming meeting of the Arab followup committee, which will be chaired by his excellency the president next Friday. The committee will study the executive measures of the 10th Arab summit concerning the situation in southern Lebanon. The cabinet also heard a report by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign and Expatriate Affairs Minister Fajad Butrus who reviewed the outcome of his official visit to Romania. Mr Butrus said the visit was positive and useful. Later, the cabinet approved a number of development projects and other topics on the agenda.

DETERRENT FORCES COMMANDER VISITS PRESIDENT

NC051442 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Dec 79 NC

[Text] The commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF], Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib, visited the presidential palace today. Upon leaving the palace the ADF commander was asked: Are you going to visit Damascus? The ADF commander replied: A visit to Damascus is always possible.

Asked whether he will attend part of the Arab followup committee meetings the ADF commander answered: Yes, I will attend the meetings. Asked, what is your opinion about the arrival of 1,000 Iranian volunteers to the south, the ADF commander replied: The prime minister should be able to answer this question. Asked, should these Iranians try to enter forcibly--as rumored--would you prevent them from doing so? The ADF commander replied: We will implement whatever the cabinet decides.

IRANIAN DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS IN BEIRUT

LD060708 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the delegation dispatched by the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran headed by Dr Mohammad Ali Hadi, which had been sent to Tunis for the conference of Arab heads of states, yesterday met with Lebanese and Palestinian officials in Beirut and had discussions concerning the principles and goals of the struggles of the Muslim nation of Iran against American imperialism as well as the issues in south Lebanon and in the region. These meetings were also attended by the charge d'affaires of the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut.

This delegation has so far had meetings and discussions with Shaykh Muhammad Mehdi Shamsud-Din, deputy director of the Supreme Shi'ite Council of Lebanon; Yasir 'Arafat and members of the PLO Executive Committee; Dr Salim al-Huss, prime minister of Lebanon, Shaykh Hasan Khaled, the mufti of Lebanon, and leaders of revolutionary and Islamic groups and parties and political organizations in Lebanon.

At the end of the meeting and discussions of the members of the Iranian delegation with the prime minister of Lebanon, Mr Mohammad Ali Hadi, the leader of the delegation, and Hojjat ol-Eslam Moddares took part in a press interview and answered questions by Lebanese and foreign reporters.

Rejection of Volunteers

NC051317 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 5 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Lebanon has officially rejected bringing any Iranian force to the south despite assurances of the Iranian Embassy in Beirut that it has no official information about the expected arrival of 1,000 Iranian volunteers. Ambassador 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sulh, the acting secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, today summoned the Iranian charge d'affaires in Lebanon, Parviz Atabaki, and told him about the grave consequences the arrival of this force in the south would have.

After the 1-hour meeting Atabaki said: I have no official or unofficial information about this report which has been published in the press and which I heard in some radio broadcasts. Asked if the secretary general asked for clarifications Atabaki said: He asked me to make inquiries at the Iranian Foreign Ministry. I shall do so and contact him again.

Ambassador as-Sulh said: Upon the instructions of the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, I summoned the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Islamic Republic in Beirut and inquired about the report in the media regarding the sending of 1,000 Iranian volunteers as a first batch to south Lebanon. I told him on behalf of the Lebanese Government--which reciprocates the friendship with the Iranian Islamic Republic--that this constitutes a danger to the sons of the south, the Palestinian question and the entire region, as well as violates all the resolutions adopted so far by the international and Arab circles, the last being the Tunis summit resolutions. I requested in the name of the Lebanese Government that the Iranian Government adopt all measures to prevent the departure of any Iranian citizen for this purpose.

It has been learned that the Iranian diplomat has promised to confer with his government and convey the result to the Foreign Ministry as soon as possible.

UNIFIL Opposes Volunteers

NC061100 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Dec 79 NC

[Text] The Beirut correspondent of the Voice of Hope has reported that high-ranking UNIFIL commanders have contacted the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese Army command in an attempt to prevent the arrival of more than 1,000 Iranian Volunteers in southern Lebanon. The correspondent adds that talks have been held with Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Russ and with Lebanese Army Commander Gen Victor Khuri.

The correspondent says that intensified talks are now going on between the UNIFIL and Lebanese sides. Adding that sources close to the Lebanese state have told the correspondent that these developments are occurring in the wake of the threat which has been made by Free Lebanon leader Major Haddad. In making this threat, Major Haddad said that he considers the Iranians' arrival a hostile action directed against Lebanon and Free Lebanon, and that he will answer this action with all the means at his disposal.

The Free Lebanon forces had warned that the Iranians' presence would subject the villages hosting the Iranians to destruction and disaster. Other sources close to the Lebanese military intelligence departments say the departments have warned that the dispatching of the Iranians is a plot previously agreed upon by the Iranian authorities and the Palestinian leaders, particularly Yasir 'Arafat. These sources add that the plot had been masterminded with extreme intensity some time ago and that the plot is aimed at making the Shi'ites once again follow the Palestinian policy line from which they had departed following their discovery of the Palestinian plot against their very existence in the wake of the Palestinian participation in the abduction of Imam as-Sadr and after the Shi'ite sect began exerting pressure aimed at expelling the Palestinians from their areas.

LIBYA

INA: INTELLIGENCE MEN 'HARASS' PALESTINIANS

JN051941 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1925 GMT 5 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 December--The Voice of the Palestinian Revolution broadcasting from Algiers has said that for days now Libyan intelligence men have been besieging the PLO offices in Libya and harassing the Palestinians there. The radio said that elements from Libyan intelligence besieged the PLO offices without reason and that those working in the offices, headed by the PLO representative, rejected this measure and declared that they would not leave their offices and would not allow anybody to break into them. They said that they were ready to die inside their offices instead. The radio also said that some other elements attacked the houses of Palestinians in Libya and arrested a number of them.

SUDAN

ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY ARRIVES 3 DEC

JN031540 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 3 December--Iosif Banc, Romanian Communist Party Secretary, Political Executive Committee candidate member and head of the Romanian side to the joint Sudanese-Romanian Ministerial Committee, arrived here today. He was received by Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, Sudanese vice president, minister of foreign affairs, adviser to the president for coordination and head of the Sudanese side to the joint committee.

Upon arrival, Iosif Banc expressed the hope that agreement will be reached at the meetings of the ministerial committee to achieve the goals on which the firm friendship between the Romanian and Sudanese peoples is based. He said: During this session we will agree on projects that will strengthen the relations between Romania and Sudan, relations that were established by Presidents Numayri and Ceausescu.

He expressed his thanks for the sincere cooperation of Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, the head of the Sudanese side. He said: This cooperation will continue to achieve joint goals. He added: I am conveying a message from the Romanian people and the Romanian Communist Party to the Sudanese people and the Sudanese Socialist Union.

ARAB BANK OFFICIAL HOLDS KHARTOUM PRESS CONFERENCE

LD052242 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD/EA

[Text] His Excellency Dr Ash-Shadhli al-Ayyari, director general of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, held a press conference this morning at the meeting hall in the bank's headquarters in Khartoum to report on the bank's activities during the past 5 years. He said the bank had financed about 50 projects covering most of the non-Arab African states, and toward these the bank had contributed about \$330 million. The bank had also advanced urgent loans to help African states solve their balance of payments problems to a total of \$220 million from (the bank's) total capital of \$740 million. Dr al-Ayyari pointed out that out of the total of \$4 billion provided by the Arab states to Africa during the 5 years, the bank had provided \$550 million.

Dr al-Ayyari said Arab summits and the first Afro-Arab summit stressed the importance of consolidating Afro-Arab cooperation. His excellency declared that the bank was preparing a special study in this respect to be presented at the summit due to be held next year.

His excellency went on to review the bank's role and its relations with Arab development funds and African organizations, as well as its role in coordinating between these [word indistinct]. He stressed that the bank's cooperation with African states was not subject to any conditions nor did the bank impose any priorities. His excellency said in conclusion that the Arab bank would sever relations with any African state which restored relations with Israel.

WESTERN SAHARA

ALGIERS CITES SAHARAN COMMUNIQUE ON 3 DEC ATTACK

LD051532 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Saharan Defense Ministry today published a military communique in which it announces that a group of the fighters of the Saharan popular army on 3 December launched a fierce attack against the positions of the Moroccan royal occupation forces south of Wadi Dar'a. The communique points out that the Moroccan royal occupation forces suffered heavy losses, in particular the killing of 165 Moroccan royal soldiers and the destruction of 9 landrover military vehicles, 2 trucks, 2 mortars and 2 (?batteries). During this attack the revolutionaries captured 10 (PAL) rifles and 2 machine-guns.

LAMINE CRITICIZES U.S. MILITARY AID TO MOROCCO

LD041908 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Mohamed Lamine, prime minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], has stated to APS that Morocco's absence [from the Monrovia conference] is nevertheless mixed with some flexibility in order that the regime does not appear as if it wants to challenge everybody.

Mohamed Lamine added: Regarding the Western Sahara issue, the challenge to Africa is a normal style adopted by the Moroccan expansionist regime. This is nothing new, he added, explaining that the OAU faced the same method in the sixties when the Rabat regime claimed Mauritania. But the Moroccan Government then succumbed to the de facto situation and recognized the Mauritanian state. In the same manner the Moroccan Government sooner or later will recognize the Saharan national issue and the SDAR.

Regarding the Rabat government's decision not to go to Monrovia to take part in the talks on the ways and means of finding a just and final solution to the decolonization of the Western Sahara, in accordance with the OAU summit in Monrovia, the SDAR prime minister said that the OAU special committee, the POLISARIO Front and all parties concerned were taking part in the meeting, but Rabat's decision constituted a categorical rejection of any peaceful solution.

This decision stems from the irresponsible action which is embodied in the U.S. military aid to Morocco. It also refutes all the pretexts the Carter administration has presented regarding what it calls facilitating the holding of negotiations. He added: The U.S. military aid is actually helping the Moroccan regime now to continue the war and the expansionist policy directed against the peoples of the region. He placed on the United States the responsibility for Morocco's stubbornness. He called on Africa to take a courageous, decisive decision toward that stubborn stance.

RABAT: AOSARIO CLAIMS NEW ATTACKS INSIDE ALGERIA

LDO32130 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Association of the Natives of the Sahara Formerly Under Spanish Rule [AOSORIO] has announced that it has carried out a new attack inside Algerian territory on air force installations and a military base in the area of Adrar, 800 kilometers from the Moroccan border.

In its third official military communique the AOSORIO pointed out today that on 1 December it destroyed underground fuel dumps at secret air force installations and runways 100 kilometers south of Adrar. The association also said that these installations were used last month for flight training of technicians who are nationals of an expansionist state.

Another group of the AOSORIO yesterday shelled military encampments 10 kilometers east of Adrar with heavy artillery. This shelling killed 10 enemy personnel and destroyed four machineguns with their ammunition. The targets of the shelling are 50 kilometers from a camp where a number of supporters of the detained Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella, and others who oppose the current Algerian regime, have been detained for several years.

The communique pointed out that the two operations were planned and carried out by units of the association stationed inside Algerian territory.

MAP: MERCENARIES ATTACK TWO POSITIONS SOUTH OF ZAG

LDO41214 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Rabat--A communique which has been issued by the Moroccan Ministry of Information reports that two positions south of Zag in Moroccan Sahara were exposed yesterday morning to an attack by gangs of mercenaries using about 50 vehicles of the jeep type.

The Royal Armed Forces challenged the aggressors and the battle went on from 0600 until 1130.

While the intervention elements were in pursuit of the aggressors, the Royal Armed Forces captured two mercenaries and a large number of landrovers, various types of automatic weapons and a significant quantity of ammunition and equipment.

The communique reported that the enemy losses are estimated at 20 killed and a large number wounded. Four were martyred from among the Royal Armed Forces and 24 were injured.

BEGIN ON MEETING WITH AS-SADAT, IRAN HOSTAGES

TA051802 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 5 Dec 79 TA

[Excerpt] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on the meeting between Prime Minister Begin and the ambassadors of the nine EEC countries. He reviewed a wide range of issues.

[Schiffer--live] As you said, the prime minister's guests were apprised of developments of Israeli-Egyptian relations. They also heard the prime minister's positions and opinions in detail regarding the events in our area and in the world.

Mr Begin said that the head of President as-Sadat's office reported that the Egyptian president has agreed to Begin's appeal to send a representative of the Foreign Ministry to Israel to discuss the implementation of the normalization of relations between the two countries. The normalization will start, as scheduled, on 26 January 1980 and there will be no postponements--according to the prime minister. President as-Sadat invited the prime minister to visit him in Aswan on 31 December on 1 January. Mr Begin decided to leave for the Egyptian president's winter residence on 1 January.

It seems that the first commentary by the prime minister on the affair of the U.S. hostages in Tehran was made this evening. Mr Begin revealed that he wrote about it to the U.S. President. We have experienced this kind of pain, Begin wrote to Carter. The prime minister emphasized that the United Nations Security Council called for the release of the kidnaped but did not denounce the act itself. It should be recalled that the prime minister met the ambassadors in his capacity as acting foreign minister. The meeting was also attended by the Foreign Ministry director general, Yosef Ciechanover, and other ministry officials.

Mr Begin added: I suggest that you pay attention to the PLO's declarations praising Khomeyni. The system of the big lie is behind this affair. Israel is being linked to the United States even when talking about the events in Mecca. Mr Begin was asked about the reports that Khomeyni intends to send Iranians to southern Lebanon. The prime minister replied that he had also heard about it. If such an event were to take place it would severely aggravate the situation. I hope that this is only a rumor.

The prime minister asked the ambassadors to convey to their governments his appeal to reconsider their attitude toward the PLO. There is an inclination in Europe to approach the PLO, and this affects us very badly. The only purpose of this organization is to destroy Israel.

In the end he was asked a personal question. The German ambassador asked Mr Begin whether he was still enjoying the duties imposed on him, as had been the impression 2 years ago. Mr Begin said that it was a difficult but interesting job. There are problems, and difficult decisions have to be made every day. I have mixed feelings. I enjoy it but hesitate frequently. During the 2 and 1/2 years I have been prime minister there have been those who prophesied that my term of rule would be shorter. However, their predictions did not come true. Now, they are prophesying again, and maybe their prophecies will not be realized again.

BEN-ELI'EZER MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT ON ASH-SHAK'AH DECISION

TA051528 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1300 GMT 5 Dec 79 TA

[Text of announcement by the military governor of Judaea and Samaria, Brig Gen Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, at a news conference conducted in his office in Ramallah--Government Press Office release]

[Text] As is known, the mayor of Nabulus, Bassam ash-Shak'ah, asked me to convene an advisory committee on the issue of the deportation order issued against him on 10 November 1979. The advisory committee I appointed to discuss the issue held deliberations and heard the reservations of Bassam ash-Shak'ah--who was represented by a lawyer--in detail and in their entirety. The minutes of the advisory committee's deliberations and its recommendations were submitted to me. I examined all the material and the recommendations that were presented to me.

The committee acknowledged the security reasons on which the deportation order was based and found those reasons to be founded and anchored in the material presented to me.

Nevertheless, in light of the complexity of the issue, the committee recommended that I reconsider the matter. After I pondered all the circumstances of this issue and consulted with my superiors, after I seriously examined the findings and recommendations of the advisory committee and after hesitations, I decided to cancel the deportation issue--not with a light heart. I had to take many factors into consideration before making this decision, including the welfare of the city of Nabulus and Mr ash-Shak'ah's family. I also took into account the fact that after legal proceedings were opened against him Bassam ash-Shak'ah declared his opposition to the murder of innocent people, and he repeated this declaration when appearing before the advisory committee, while unambiguously declaring his opposition to violent acts in general and to the murder on the coastal road in particular. I also took into account additional facts which Bassam ash-Shak'ah gave the committee, but I will not elaborate on them now.

In a talk I had with Bassam ash-Shak'ah not long ago, I made it plain to him that in his capacity as mayor he should restrict himself to dealing with municipal issues imposed on him by law and that he must act within the framework of the law. I hope that my decision will contribute to deepening the understanding between us in the spirit of the peace process we are now undergoing.

West Bank Mayors' Reaction

TA051254 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Dec 79 TA

[Text] The mayor of Hebron, Fahd al-Qawasimi, has already said that he is returning to his post and so has Bethlehem's mayor, Ilyas Frayj, who termed the military government's decision a wise and courageous one.

[Begin Frayj recording] Since our resignation was conditioned on revoking all actions against Ash-Shak'ah and since Mr ash-Shak'ah has been released, freed and reinstated in his office, therefore we shall withdraw our resignations and go back to work at home. [end recording]

And Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa had this to say about the government decision:

[Begin Ash-Shawwa recording] It has reacted favorably with regard to the wishes and demands of all the population in the occupied territories and it has accepted the world public opinion asking for the release of Ash-Shak'ah and putting him back in his position as mayor of Nabulus. [end recording]

But the key question, which Ben-Eli'ezer and the mayors did not answer, was what will be the future of relations between the military government and West Bank politicians in the wake of the Ash-Shak'ah affair.

Withdrawal of Resignations

TA051423 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 5 Dec 79 TA

[Text] The Judeaea, Samaria and Gaza mayors have rescinded their resignation in light of the cancellation of the expulsion order issued against Bassam ash-Shak'ah. This is reported by our correspondent Arye Gus.

The Nabulus mayor received a royal welcome this afternoon. Rejoicing throngs of people welcomed him and carried him on their shoulders. Bassam ash-Shak'ah has told our correspondent that he is very happy that the affair has come to an end. Justice has won, he said. He added that his relations with the military government would not change.

Nabulus personalities have told our correspondent that this is the first victory of the inhabitants of the territories since 1967.

The Gaza mayor said that the cancellation of the deportation is a very wise step taken by the Cabinet.

GUSH EMUNIM UNDECIDED ON ELON MORE EVACUATION

TA051620 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 5 Dec 79 TA

[Text] A short time ago the Secretariat of Gush Emunim ended its meeting, convened to reevaluate the evacuation of Elon More in the wake of the annulment of Bassam ash-Shak'ah's deportation. Our correspondent Gil'ad Mishori.

[Mishori--live] Well, a very short time ago the Secretariat meeting ended. At the end of the meeting an ambiguous decision was published. The Secretariat representatives rushed to their meeting with the prime minister. Therefore the meeting has not been cancelled and it is due to begin in a few minutes.

The members of the Gush Emunim Secretariat refused to elaborate on the decisions made during their meeting. They said that everything would be clarified at the end of their meeting with the prime minister. It seems that the Gush Emunim Secretariat has not yet made up its mind regarding yesterday's decision. Anything is possible following their meeting with Mr Begin. Secretariat member Yehuda Hazani said that they hoped to reach full understanding with the prime minister. He added that perhaps the prime minister will also be unable to make a final decision. Then, again, the decision might be put off to a later date. Hazani added that everything was up to the prime minister.

Settlers Agree To Move

TA051812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 Dec 79 TA

[Text] The Elon More settlers will move to the Jabal al-Kabir site of their own free will and will use the old road. No new road to the settlement will be paved. This was reported by the prime minister's aide, Shlomo Naqdimon, at the end of the meeting between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and the representatives of Gush Emunim.

The prime minister told the members of Gush Emunim that the Israeli Cabinet takes care of the Judaea and Samaria settlements--both their security and other aspects as well. Begin added that previous Israeli governments did not regard Judaea and Samaria as conquerors do, and this Cabinet has said the same.

Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that the members of Gush Emunim are continuing their internal deliberations now.

JERUSALEM REACTS TO EGYPTIAN VIEWS OF NORMALIZATION

TA050840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 5 Dec 79 TA

[Excerpts] Egypt will maintain a limited set of relations with Israel and will not broaden their scope beyond what the peace treaty demands. This is the prevailing evaluation of political circles in Jerusalem concerning the normalization required. Our political correspondent points out that evaluations heard over the last few days concerning the nature of relations with Egypt in the future are mainly pessimistic, because to date the Egyptians have not begun the preparations required to implement the normalization. Here is Shim'on Schiffer:

The evaluation prevailing in Jerusalem is, as stated, that Egypt intends to implement its commitments to Israel in the near future in accordance with the narrow interpretation of the peace treaty or, in other words, normalization by the book. It appears that the Egyptian administration is being tortuous in its approach toward peace with Israel, as well as the Israeli establishment. Examples are not lacking.

The governor of Al-'Arish and northern Sinai, General Shawkat, who is now visiting Israel, says this morning in an interview published in the Jerusalem POST that full normalization in relations between the two countries will begin at the end of next month without any limitation on the part of Egypt. You, the Israelis, always look on the black side. There is no connection between the normalization and the autonomy negotiations, the Egyptian general adds in reply to a question by the interviewer, David Landau.

After that it should be said that the Egyptian acting foreign minister, Dr Butrus Ghali, recently said the exact opposite. Dr Ghali, in an interview with an Egyptian paper, said that at the first stage after the embassies are opened no offices or technical attaches will be established nor will Israel be given privileges in any sphere whatsoever. Gen Taha al-Majdub, who is in charge of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's branch for normalization with Israel, also spoke in this spirit. It may be presumed that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry will indeed make efforts, as it has done up to now, to limit the scope and contents of the relations with Israel. On one issue the Egyptians speak with one voice: concerning their attitude toward the government headed by Menahem Begin.

General Shawkat says: It is my feeling that this government will continue to rule. It is true that it is coming up against problems, but these problems will not lead to its downfall. Begin, with all his troubles, is the talented man who can lead the peace process to a conclusion. Remarks in this spirit have been heard by political figures and other people who have recently visited Egypt from As-Sadat himself.

At any rate, people in the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry do not believe that it will be possible to bring about normalization with Egypt by using magic wands. In the opinion of the heads of the ministry, the negotiations on the details of the embassies and on the opening of the land borders to traffic of people and goods should be got down to at once along with negotiations on the establishment of commercial relations. For this purpose they are waiting here for the arrival of Dr Ghali in Israel next week to participate in the autonomy negotiations.

AUTONOMY WORKING TEAMS SUBMIT REPORTS

TA051433 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 5 Dec 79 TA

[Text] The autonomy working teams ended their talks a few minutes ago. Two letters were formulated which will be delivered to the plenum next week. This is reported by our correspondent Dan Eshel. [begin recording]

[Eshel] Israel has submitted all the data regarding the duties and authority of the military government and the civil administration as exercised today in the territories. The members of the Israeli delegation say that thus an important chapter has been completed which will make it possible to go on to the next chapter. At the end of the talks, the head of the Israeli delegation, Hayim Kubersky, talked to correspondents:

[Kubersky] We cannot go into further details because we are only the working teams. Our duty is to submit our specific recommendations to our superiors--the plenum [of the autonomy ministerial committee]. In the time remaining before next week, each delegation head will report to his government. I hope that in the plenum--which will convene next week at the Acadia Hotel in Herzliyya--the agreements and recommendations as mutually formulated in joint reports will be endorsed. I stress the words joint reports, the reports which were submitted by both working teams.

[Eshel] Mr Kubersky, one of today's papers carried a report about complaints allegedly made by the Israeli delegation on the position adopted by the members of the U.S. delegation during the talks, namely, that there was a lack of balance in their approach. Did such a situation exist and does it still continue?

[Kubersky] I would prefer not to either confirm or deny such a claim. [end recording]

Teams 'Narrow Gaps'

TA051442 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 5 Dec 79 TA

[Excerpt] The working teams in the autonomy deliberations have completed their talks, and a senior source in the Israeli delegation has reported a narrowing of the gaps between the parties' positions. A joint report, which will be submitted to the ministerial autonomy delegations prior to their meeting next week, has been formulated. The members of the Egyptian delegation, who were supposed to return to Cairo today, will leave Israel tomorrow, because the aircraft that was to take them home did not leave Egypt due to weather conditions.

Senior Source On Talks

TA051905 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1550 GMT 5 Dec 79 TA

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 5 Dec-- A senior source in the Israeli delegation told the ITIM correspondent that in fact the delegation has reached the end of the state of "the initial reading" of the material connected with elections, but said he foresees problems, in principle, in the upcoming deliberations. He clarified that during the deliberations of the working teams dealing with the scope of the military government's authority, the director general of the Interior Ministry emphasized over and over that there would not be an automatic transfer of authority from the military government to the autonomy self-administration. The source added that during the next stage the participants in the negotiations would have to determine what authority would be transferred.

As for the questions asked by the U.S. and Egyptian delegations, the source pointed to the immense amount of work put in by the Israeli delegation in preparing the material, which guaranteed the proper presentation of information. Most of the questions have been answered, and an additional number of questions will soon be answered.

Regarding the recommendations in the joint report, the senior source said that the report on the authority includes a joint recommendation on the way the working teams would continue to handle this issue and the direction they would take. The source repeated emphatically that difficulties, confrontations and arguments are to be expected, but he claims this is an inseparable part of negotiations.

Israeli delegation elements denied that issues like East Jerusalem and other problems were raised during the deliberation.

Begin on Progress in Talks

TA051923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Dec 79 TA

[Excerpt] Regarding the autonomy talks, the prime minister said that the negotiations on relatively simple issues are progressing in a good and friendly manner. Israel would not agree that the autonomy council should have any kind of legislative powers. This would be in contrast to the Camp David accords.

Mr Begin added that he does not think the United States will pressure Israel on autonomy.

BEGIN IMPOSES COALITION DISCIPLINE IN ABORTION LAW VOTE

TA051418 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 5 Dec 79 TA

[Text] The prime minister has agreed to impose Coalition discipline regarding the vote on the amendment of the abortion law. This is reported by our correspondent Arye Golan. Therefore, it seems that the Agudat Yisra'el faction will not withdraw from the Coalition. Next Sunday, the Cabinet will discuss the proposal that the vote on the amendment be a vote of confidence, thus forcing the Coalition Knesset members to vote in favor. Agudat Yisra'el faction chairman Shlomo Lorincz said he could now ask the Council of Torah Sages for a grace period, and he hoped that it would be granted. The Council of Torah Sages is supposed to convene this afternoon in Jerusalem.

The prime minister's agreement to impose Coalition discipline came in a talk he held with Knesset members Flomin, Olmert and Shoval at noon. Alinement faction chairman Moshe Shahal said that even if the vote on the amendment to the abortion law is changed into a vote of confidence, the government would not get more than 58 votes, with the same number of votes against. According to Shahal, Knesset members will now change their opinion and will vote against the government precisely because they do not have confidence in it.

2 Week Grace Period

TA051608 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 5 Dec 79 TA

[Text] The Council of Torah Sages of Agudat Yisra'el decided to give the Coalition a grace period of 2 weeks to amend the abortion law. Knesset member Lorincz told our correspondent Moshe Hakdhen that thus an end has been put to the Coalition crisis.

[Begin Lorincz recording] We just hope--we have no doubt about it--that the leaders of the Likud, especially those Knesset members who last time voted against the vote or abstained, will now--that is, when the issue is voted on within 10 days--all of them will vote for the [amended] law as they promised us. We defined the entire struggle in such a way that there was indeed a very difficult birth. However, it is better to give birth with difficulty than to abort. [end recording]

Crisis Averted

TA051850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 5 Dec 79 TA

[Excerpt] This is the secret weapon employed: The implementation of the 1949 interim law on the amendment to the abortion law is what saved the Cabinet from the withdrawal of Agudat Yisra'el. Now, through Coalition discipline, the Cabinet will receive a majority and Clause V will be erased. Our Knesset correspondent Razi Barqa'i reports on the 1949 interim law, which has saved the Cabinet:

[Barqa'i--live] The interim law on which the Cabinet is now depending to maintain the Coalition's integrity states: If a faction of which a minister is a member is in favor of the proposal to express no-confidence in the government, or if the faction abstains during the vote without having previously received the Cabinet's approval, and if the Cabinet decides within 7 days of that vote that this constituted a violation of responsibility, that Cabinet member will be considered to have resigned from the Cabinet.

The Likud members who at the time refused to support the Coalition have informed the prime minister that this solution is acceptable to them. Only one objector, Yosef Tamir, has asked for time to consider this. Thus, the majority is guaranteed.

CHIEF OF STAFF 'KNOWS NOTHING' OF IRANIANS IN LEBANON

TA051825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 Dec 79 TA

[Text] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan has said that he has no information on an Iranian force having been sent to Lebanon. He was replying to a question during today's debate in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

5 DECEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Message to Saudi Workers

PA051344 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 5 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Tehran, Dec 5 (AFP)--The Islamic militants occupying the U.S. Embassy here for more than a month today urged all workers in Saudi Arabia to rise up and "revolt against the American hold."

In a message broadcast over Saudi radio, the militants said such a rebellion was a "divine duty, above all for the Saudi people, on whose land is situated the holiest centers of Islam."

"The Americans pillage your oil riches and in exchange deliver arms that serve to exterminate you," the message said. "If all the Islamic people unite, this pillage will halt."

"The Americans want the holy centers of Islam under their domination," the statement concludes. "To attain this objective, they do not hesitate to kill your young people in combat."

"Fear not death. Welcome martyrdom."

Reaction to UN Resolution

TA051628 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Dec 79 TA

[From "radio newsreel"]

[Text] Next to the affair of the American hostages in Tehran. The students occupying the embassy have reacted swiftly to the resolution by the UN Security Council calling for the hostages to be released and for the United States and Iran to settle their differences. Our correspondent, John (Fighter), reports from Tehran, that the students, not surprisingly, are ignoring the UN appeal.

[Begin (Fighter) recording] Outside the American Embassy this morning the occupying students said that the Security Council might get its wish after the same condition that was laid down before was met, and that was simply the return of the shah. One commented that any resolution from the Security Council would be better directed to the Americans, urging them to send the shah back to Iran to face the people. The students also repeated their view that the Security Council was a tool of the U.S. Government and anything they said was (?valueless). Meanwhile, outside the embassy a small crowd watched as about 300 new recruits, armed with American-made rifles, paraded and shouted their support for the students. The recruits, some still in their civilian clothes, had answered the call from Ayatollah Khoemyni to take up responsibility for the independence of Iran and the Islamic Revolution.

So far there has been no official comment on the Security Council resolution from the Foreign Minister here, but Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister, is going to the holy city of Qom today to see Ayatollah Khomeyni. Although no reason was being stated for the meeting, it was certain that the foreign minister is going to get first hand the ayatollah's view of the Security Council decision. This morning Mr Qotbzadeh appeared to have softened his previously hard line concerning the release of the American hostages. Here is reported locally as saying that President Carter could break the stalemate by returning the shah, or, apparently more reasonably, he said, at the very least instituting an investigation into the shah's vast wealth and how much of it he took out of Iran. [end recording]

PLO Reportedly Training Guerrillas

NC051632 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 5 Dec 79 NC

[Text] A security report reveals that a large number of Iranians are still being trained in urban guerrilla warfare by PLO instructors in Palestinian training centers in the south and in Al-Biqa'.

The Iranians who opposed the shah's regime had received their training in Palestinian centers in Lebanon before the Iranian Revolution broke out.

Student Statement No 61

JNC52158 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 5 Dec 79 JN

[Statement No 61 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy "stationed in the U.S. espionage nest in Tehran" addressed to "Muslim students and youth and Arab revolutionaries"; issued 5 December--read by announcer]

[Text] Greetings to you zealous young men, who have risen against the world-devouring United States and who will continue to pursue your sacred goal, by maintaining your ideological struggle and jihad aimed at establishing the government of Islamic justice. Your uprising and unceasing struggle have turned the region into a tumultuous place opposing ambitious [at-tami'ah] U.S. imperialism, the usurper of your resources, and its dependent agent, the usurping Israel. This uprising will lead to the end of all the paths of plundering and looting used by world imperialism and Zionism.

The students' statement continued: The valiant Iranian people's Islamic Revolution is now linked unbreakably with your revolution, struggling Arab brothers and sisters. Our enemy now is one. This enemy is also the enemy of humanity, whom we can crush only with the weapon of martyrdom and with unity of ranks, which is the symbol of victory.

The students followers of the imam's policy continued in their statement addressed to the Arab youth and revolutionaries: If you and we retreat one step from our common bloody enemy, then we will be forced to give further concessions until we end up in the abyss of destruction. In making such concessions, we would be harming great Islam.

If the Muslim and Arab peoples wage the war in one trench against Israel, they will be victorious in uprooting Israel from the area. If the Muslim Egyptian people rise, As-Sadat's regime, which submitted to the humiliating Camp David accords, will collapse completely. Had we fanned our wrath and indignation against the burning of the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, the issue of which remains unsettled, and had we supported our brothers, the Palestinian fedayeen, in their struggle against aggressive usurping Israel and if we really bring the U.S. and Israeli criminals in Tehran to trial, the agent regimes serving the United States wouldn't have been able to strike at the great demonstrations staged by the Arab masses in support of Islam and the Iranian Islamic Revolution and in protest against the United States, the great devil. Further, they would not have been able to attack the Al-Haram Mosque and the world Muslims' Ka'bah.

The statement of the Muslim students followers of the imam's policy continued: Arab brothers and sisters and valiant Muslims. During the past few days, we have learned of the martyrdom of scores of Muslim mujahedin and the arrest of many others by the U.S. agents in your countries.

You should protect the revolution that is developing in Muslim and Arab countries: In Libya, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Kuwait, Sudan, Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Arab countries. Do not allow anything to stop the development of these genuine movements. We should water our dear Islam with the blood of our hero heroic youths. The victory of the great Islamic nation depends upon the sacrifices of valiant youth who are struggling and fighting for the Almighty and for the greatness of Islam and who are willingly shouldering all difficulties and hardships.

[Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1630 GMT on 5 December also broadcast the above statement.]

Guards Corps Commander Interview

LD052110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Brother Abu Sharif, the operational commander of the Corps of the Revolution Guards of Iran, together with Hojjat ol-Eslam Dorri, Imam Khomeyni's representative in Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari Province this morning took part at the memorial service for martyred guard Seyyed Resa Mosavi in Vermenjan, and later at the Saheb Azzaman Mosque of this city made a speech about the greatness and characteristics of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

At the end of his speech, brother Abu Sharif said in an interview: If instances are seen in the corps that violate the corps' charter, they ought to be punished. Regarding the duties of the corps, he said: In the early days of the revolution since the security organizations like the gendarmes and police were not active, the corps carried out their duties, and it participated in the work of some offices, like the land reform office. But at present, the duty of the corps is to combat the counterrevolution. He emphasized that the Guards Corps is an independent organ and that the representative of the Revolution Council communicates orders to the corps.

He then referred to his visit to Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari Province: The purpose of this visit is to view the corps in connection with the general mobilization of the people from the military viewpoint and adherence to the command of the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, and participation in the memorial service of the revolution martyrs.

He said: A program is at hand so that all the people can be given necessary military training through the radio and television and participation at the mosques and places of worship.

Demonstration in Qom

LD052030 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Arabic-speaking clergymen and Iranians resident in Iraq staged a big demonstration this morning in the holy city of Qom against the governments of Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia and Iraq who are agents of imperialism and Zionism and whose measures are in the opposite direction of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Demonstrators, who were chanting slogans in Parsi and Arabic against the Iraqi and Saudi Arabian officials and in support of Imam Khomeyni's wishes, gathered in the Holy Shrine of Hazrat M'asumeh, sister of Imam Reza, and after hearing the speech of one of their clergymen they dispersed.

Bushehr Governor on Unidentified Aircraft

LD052042 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Governor General of Bushehr Ahmad Moddaresizadeh denied today the rumor concerning the flight of an unidentified aircraft in recent days over the Persian Gulf and Iranian territory. The governor general who visited Kharq Island yesterday said, referring to the high morale of the people, the Revolution Guards and the personnel of the Air Force as well as of the militant staff of the Oil Industry resident in Kharq Island, that the air, ground and sea borders of Iran are heavily guarded and that the people in this area have prepared themselves to fight against any foreign invasion.

Revolution Council Meeting

LD052130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Revolution Council met tonight and discussed various issues concerning the country. After the meeting Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani, speaking to correspondents, commented on the voluntary mobilization: The mobilization is to include military training and embrace other programs as well.

He added: In tonight's political and administrative committees issues relating to Kordestan and the radio and television special board were discussed.

Abolhasan Bani Sadr, another member of the Revolution Council, said: In the economic commission it was decided tonight to grant the necessary authorization to the central bank to issue new banknotes.

Revolution Council spokesman Dr Hasan Habibi tonight in a telephone conversation with the PARS NEWS AGENCY announced that as of now the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic is to be run by a five-member council. The members are: Seyyed Mohammad Musavi Kho'ini, as the imam's representative in the council; Dr Gholam-'Ali Haddad 'Adel, Engineer Ebrahim Firaverdeh, Engineer Behzad Nava'i and Ahmad Adibi.

Meeting of Oil Customers

PA060255 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 2245 GMT 5 Dec 79 PA

[Text] London--Iran has called a meeting of its regular oil customers to be held over the weekend to organize the distribution of its 1980 oil exports, London oil circles have announced.

The Iranian Oil Society has invited 13 Japanese oil companies, the British Petroleum Company and other European companies, but excluded U.S. companies.

Bani Sadr on Seizure, Trials

OW050344 Hong Kong AFP in English 2310 GMT 5 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, Dec 5 (AFP)--Economy and Finance Minister Abolhasan Bani Sadr today spoke out against the Muslim students' seizure of hostages at the U.S. Embassy here.

Mr. Bani Sadr, who lost his post in charge of Foreign Affairs last month after a dispute over his plans to attend a United Nations Security Council meeting on Iran, told a news conference that, regarding the hostage operation, "even if we win, it will be a defeat."

He disputed Foreign Minister Sadeq Ghotbzadeh's statement that the students could run the trial of their hostages. Under Islamic law, Mr. Bani Sadr said, "a judge must meet certain conditions that the students do not meet." "If the trial does take place--and I hope it does not--it should be held before authentic, independent judges who take orders neither from the Imam (Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni) nor from the students," he said.

Terming yesterday's Security Council resolution demanding freedom for the hostages a "unilateral decision," Mr. Bani Sadr observed: "For 25 years, the United States ignored international law. Now the Iranian students are doing so. The American Government would be better advised to apply the law itself before asking us to respect it."

In his view, the Security Council should have been asked to take up the issue of "American domination over Iran." Mr. Bani Sadr said he had "not yet decided" whether to stand in the presidential elections.

On economic policy, Mr. Bani Sadr announced an emergency plan for agriculture and said that credits would be freed for road works to employ a large number of Iran's jobless.

More on Bani Sadr

LD051633 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Dec 79 pp 1,3 LD

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Mr Bani Sadr's Nonconformism"]

[Text] Tehran--The Iranians have just shown remarkable political maturity. During the referendum on the constitution they showed that their support for Imam Khomeyni does not mean blind obedience.

Indeed, various opinion polls and eye-witness accounts indicate that many of them--said to be 50 percent or more--abstained from backing the text which the "revolutionary guide" had submitted to them. Among other people, a modest storekeeper in the bazaar told us: "I have the greatest respect for Imam Khomeyni, who led us to victory against the shah and U.S. imperialism, but I do not consider this a suitable constitution."

The bazaar was due to go on strike this Tuesday morning in Tabriz, capital of Azarbayjan, where the absence rate was around 70 percent.

Despite the lies and tricks used by regional radio and television stations to persuade the population to vote in the Gilan and Mazandaran Provinces, which are traditionally liberal or leftwing, participation in the referendum was particularly low. Almost nobody took part in Kordestan or Baluchestan.

The government is starting to back down: Interior Minister Ayatollah Rafsanjani announced on Monday that a new election will be held in these two provinces, thereby suggesting that an arrangement could be reached with the political leaders chosen by the population.

Kurdish leader Qasemlu, with whom we spoke on the telephone in Mahabad on Tuesday morning, explained that the central government had told him he would shortly receive proposals for amending the constitution. The secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran furthermore denied reports published by a press agency on Monday stating that the Kurdish autonomists had sent an "ultimatum" to the Tehran government. In fact, Mr Qasemlu continued, the cease-fire reached on 25 November expires on 14 December. However, he does not rule out the possibility of the truce being extended if negotiations make progress.

National Unity Threatened

Mr Ban-Sadr will go to Qom soon to try to persuade Imam Khomeyni to revise the constitution so as to safeguard national unity, which he thinks is seriously threatened. Some 2 months ago the present economy and finance minister gave the Qom patriarch a memorandum in which he concluded that new consensus, different from the consensus reached within the constituent assembly, were necessary. Among other things he suggested that Sunnism--which millions of Iranians follow--should be proclaimed an official religion on the same footing as Shi'ism. Today Mr Bani Sadr recommends the formation of a "government of national unity which would be based on a very broad front of political parties and movements without any exclusions." The revision of the Constitution text would then be entrusted to the National Assembly which is due to be elected in the next 2 months.

Meanwhile, the former chief of diplomacy is waging an energetic campaign in favor of re-shaping the Islamic republic's foreign policy. At the invitation of the Islamic students he went to the U.S. Embassy on Monday evening to explain his viewpoint. The debate he had with some 200 of the embassy's occupants showed a vivacity rarely seen. One of the most burning questions he had to answer--which he did with brutal frankness--was the following: "Are you in favor of the hostages we are holding being put on trial?"

"No," Mr Bani Sadr immediately replied. "You cannot try the official representatives of a foreign country which you have seized in a place which enjoys diplomatic immunity...."

"But they are spies!" one student interjected.

"Even if they are spies," the minister replied, "the Vienna convention forbids you to punish them other than by expelling them."

"We are not obliged to apply a convention drawn up by imperialists," another student maintained.

"Our Honor is at Stake"

"The Koran teaches us that agreements even with infidels are sacred. It is our honor which is at stake," Mr Bani Sadr stressed.

"Do you think that the Americans respect international law? Have they stopped violating the law which they established themselves, often in their own interests?"

"You are right. The U.S. Government's behavior in Iran for 25 years was disgusting," Mr Bani Sadr said, "but as good Muslims, we should not model our attitude on the attitude taken by Washington."

"Our duty is to reveal the truth and not to engage in a trial of strength. I lived for 17 years in the West, and I can tell you that the Americans and the Europeans are seeking a new spirituality, a new international morality. Carter was elected because he portrayed himself as a defender of human rights. It is to U.S. public opinion, which condemned the inhuman moral system of his predecessors, to which we should turn to explain why we are demanding the shah's extradition."

And Mr Bani Sadr added, speaking every word emphatically: "By taking hostages you have undermined the soundness of your cause. You have contributed to the stifling of our voice in the United States and throughout the planet."

Dumbfounded, impressed or disgusted by the arguments used by a man whom they see as the theoretician of the Islamic Revolution, the students greeted this direct attack with prolonged silence.

"What do you want then?" one of them shyly asked.

"I intend to pursue the struggle in spheres different from your sphere" Mr Bani Sadr exclaimed. "I propose that we stop boycotting the American people, world opinion and the Security Council. At the United Nations we have many potential friends who are prepared to help us and look into documents relating to the case of the shah and the American Government. I propose that our radio and television stop lying to our people by making them believe that we are alone in the world. I resigned as foreign minister because this propaganda crippled me."

The people participating in the meeting greeted the speech with applause. Students jostled with one another to shake hands with Bani Sadr, who pushed his way with difficulty toward the embassy door, in front of which several thousands demonstrators were gathered. The minister climbed onto a wall overhanging a Taleqani Avenue black with people. He harangued a crowd for 1 hour and the crowd cheered him throughout. And as he walked toward his car the demonstrators chanted the original slogan: "Bani Sadr raisse joughouri mast" (Bani Sadr is our president of the republic).

The presidential race has started. It remains to be ascertained what Imam Khomeyni thinks of his "spiritual son's" nerve and ambition.

6 DECEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Bani Sadr Interview

LD060415 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Mr Abolhasan Bani Sadr, minister of economic affairs and finance, yesterday in a press conference with reporters and representatives of foreign radio and television stations said: My first act is to set in motion the wheels of the country's economy in the fields of agriculture and industry and, before everything else, the banking system. In this interview we announced that after numerous sessions held and studies that we carried out, we came to the conclusion to amalgamate the banks; and these banks will provide for our economic needs in the future.

Concerning the level of the interest rate, he said: We have made some decisions in this respect which I will take to Imam Khomeyni by next week so that he may study them.

A more important and more urgent project that we are about to prepare and implement concerns dry farming. This project will be immediately implemented and our banking system will be active in all these fields. In the field of road construction we will also start some activities and have allocated some funds for road construction projects. With the implementation of these projects the economy and industries of our country will prosper.

At the conclusion of this interview, Bani Sadr presented a document to the reporters concerning tax evasion by an American company and said in this secret document it has been stated that this company should not pay any taxes to the Iranian Government. Mr Bani Sadr said that he has entrusted a group of people with the task of investigating the activities of American companies in Iran.

SRV Envoy Pledges Support

LD061022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Vietnam's ambassador to Sweden yesterday held a 1-hour meeting with the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Scandinavian countries during which he expressed the complete support of his country for the anti-imperialist struggles of Iran.

Also, in order to coordinate the activities of Libya and the PLO in defending the Islamic Revolution of Iran, a meeting was held with the participation of Abbas Amir Entezam, the Stockholm ambassador and the PLO representative in during which the Libyan ambassador and the PLO representative welcomed and supported the goals of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and gave a promised for every kind of cooperation.

Qotbzadeh on UN Resolution

LD061119 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister of the Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic, this morning was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, at his residence in Qom.

According to a PARS correspondent, Qotbzadeh held talks with Imam Khomeyni for 1 hour on Foreign Ministry problems and the country's foreign policy.

Following the meeting, Qotbzadeh said in reply to a PARS correspondent's question: Regarding the decision of the UN Security Council, of course, we take note of the fact that this resolution is not a resolution condemning us and it is better than the previous resolution. Since they have not condemned the deposed shah, we are not all that satisfied with their decision. However, this one is naturally better than the previous decision and it is a step forward.

The foreign minister, during his meeting with the imam, introduced Mansur Farhanq, who is a member of the staff of the Foreign Ministry, to Imam Khomeyni.

VOTER ABSENTEEISM 'MARS' LEADERS' REFERENDUM EXPECTATIONS

NC051809 Paris AFP in English 1755 GMT 5 Dec 79 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, Dec 5 (AFP)--A high rate of voter abstentions marred the electoral triumph expected by Iranian leaders in last weekend's referendum on Iran's new theocratic constitution.

Although early returns today showed that 99.4 per cent of those voting in the non-secret balloting approved the Constitution, only 10.6 million of the nation's 18 million voters turned out at the polls.

Abstentions occurred nationwide but were concentrated in pockets of opposition to the new Constitution, which formalizes the supreme power of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

His abstention rates in Kordestan reflected dissatisfaction with the Khomeyni regime's neglect of Kurdish autonomy demands, while in Baluchistan, the Sunnite Muslim population reacted against a text establishing a Shi'ite theocracy. High abstentions were also noted in Khuzestan and eastern Azarbayjan.

In Tehran, overall participation was reportedly down from earlier elections since the Islamic regime took over in February.

Voting Results

NC061015 Paris AFP in English 0918 GMT 6 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Dec 6 (AFP)--About 99.45 percent of voters in 165 towns and cities approved Iran's Islamic Constitution, final results for those localities showed today.

Iranian newspapers reported that 13,529,363 people voted "yes" and only 75,362 voted against the Constitution in the referendum on December 2 and 3 in those towns.

Attack on Iraq's Stand

JN052030 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Dec 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The final results of the referendum for the new Constitution have not yet been announced. However, preliminary results, which have been announced in several Iranian towns, show that well over 99 percent of the votes were in favor of the Constitution.

Despite the revolutionary authorities' measures to provide voters with completely democratic and free atmospheres and to pave the way so that all parties, organizations and citizens can freely express their views on radio, in papers and statements, some of those who realized that the results of [words indistinct] and to cover their defeat resorted to cheap methods of burning ballot boxes and of instigating citizens to boycott the elections.

What happened during the voting process is no secret. What astonishes us is the exaggeration of the incidents that occurring within the historic referendum in Iran by some quarters that are hostile to the revolution, Islam and freedom, such as the Ba'thist regime in Iraq. This regime is closing its eyes to and completely ignoring all the major democratic, revolutionary and Islamic changes in Iran. This regime is fleshing up each tiny incident.

This regime, for example, is not reporting the thronging demonstrations that are staged daily and weekly in support of Imam Khomeyni and the new Constitution. The Iraqi regime is only reporting small or imaginary demonstrations. Instead of reporting the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the Iraqi regime is reporting the imaginary demonstrations in its newspapers, in banner headlines and on front pages.

SHARI'AT-MADARI DISCOURAGES MARCHES IN HIS SUPPORT

LD052020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Statement issued 5 December by Ayatollah Seyyed Kazem Shari'at-Madari--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Muslim Iranian nation, heroic people of Azarbayjan, and dear brothers of the city of Qom; according to reports which have been received, it was expected that marches in support of me were to be held in Tabriz and [words indistinct] of cities. But in view of the fact that in the present sensitive and critical conditions when the country requires calm and unity of expression, it is possible that some people may enter the scene and elements attached to imperialism may create undesirable and irreparable incidents which may result in unpleasant circumstances. Thus we hereby request all pious people throughout Iran to avoid any form of march and demonstrations and not to allow the enemies of Islam to abuse the opportunity. Of course, whenever it becomes necessary, we will issue the order for demonstrations and marches.

[Dated,] 5 December 1979.

[Signed] Qom, Seyyed Kazem Shari'at-Madari.

Khomeyni, Shari'at-Madari Meet

LD061058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] At noon today, His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, went to the home of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Kazem Shari'at-Madari and held a meeting with him. His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, accompanied by the staff members of the Council of Experts, also met with Imam Khomeyni in Qom.

Imam Khomeyni today issued a message on the need for greater unity and for not giving an opportunity to foreign agents. Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister, was received by the leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution at the imam's residence in Qom this morning. The oil minister also met with the imam this morning.

The Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards of Iran in a statement strongly denied all rumors that the home of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari in Qom was attacked by [Revolution] Guards. According to the central news bureau, last night clashes took place between various groups of people around the home of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari in Qom which resulted in one guard being killed.

This morning in Tabriz there were demonstrations in protest against the clashes that occurred in the vicinity of the home of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari.

Shari'at-Madari Home Attacked

PA060420 London BBC World Service in English 0400 GMT 6 Dec 79 PA

[Text] There has been an attack on the home of one of Iran's leading religious figures, Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, in the holy city of Qom. A small group of gunmen tried to storm the building and exchanged fire with the guards. One guard was killed in the attack but the ayatollah himself was not hurt.

Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari has been the center of some controversy over the new Iranian constitution and the referendum on it earlier this week. He has expressed strong reservations about the document. The ayatollah is the accepted leader of the country's Azerbaijanis who disagree with the amount of centralized power to be given to the clergy in the new Constitution.

Another protest demonstration against the referendum was planned for later today in the main city of the region, Tabriz.

Guards Corps on Attack

LD061358 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Statement, issued by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The mischiefmakers and liars want to extinguish God's light by blowing on it; Satan's cunning is verily weak, says the holy Koran. The subversive plans and designs of the enemy have once again surfaced deceptively, but since the enemy of Islam and of the victorious Iranian Revolution, despite its mischiefmaking, its deceitful casting of stones and its bringing fear and terror into society, is minute by minute witnessing--and cannot bear to witness--fresh victories by the Islamic Revolution, it is malevolently attempting to defame this genuine revolution.

Therefore it embarks on plots every day in order to bar the path of its rapid movement. What a futile thought.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, accurately knowing which group is hatching these plans and designs and whose hands are engaged in working out these plans, declares the following to the honorable Iranian people and particularly to our dear Azerbaijani compatriots:

1. The traitorous, mischief-making hands constantly attempt, by disseminating lying rumors, to poison the atmosphere and to thereby make political capital. Therefore, we expect you, brothers and sisters, to react vigilantly when coming across such rumors and to remain wide awake so that your tranquil atmosphere may not become a target of attacks by the mischiefmaking enemy.
2. We now officially declare that we strongly deny all the baseless rumors to the effect that the house of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari in Qom was attacked by the Guards Corps and that we deem the spreading of these lies as being solely the handiwork of the foes of Islam and the revolution.

3. The dear brothers and sisters in the city of Tabriz and in other cities in Azarbayjan should know that by engendering a poisoned atmosphere the enemy intends to place you against your brother guards in order to fish in these muddy waters. This is precisely why they planned an armed march. Therefore, it is your revolutionary vigilance and wakefulness which would be instrumental in neutralizing the satanical plans.

4. It is up to the informed religious leaders in the region to neutralize the deceitful designs of the mischiefmakers by making things clear to the minds of the honest people.

5. The Guards Corps candidly warns all counterrevolutionary forces that it will stand up to any insecurity and disorder, and that while condemning any antipopular action it will not be responsible for the blood of any individual in the eventuality of any clashes.

YAZDI REPORTS TO KHOMEYNI ON VISIT TO TABRIZ

LD051900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Dr Ebrahim Yazdi was received by Imam Khomeyni this evening in Qom in order to report on his trip to Tabriz and Urumiyeh.

EXPLOSION REPORTED IN ISLAMIC GUARDS HALL NEAR TEHRAN

JN051823 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1745 GMT 5 Dec 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 5 December--A time bomb, which was planted in the Islamic Guards' resthouse in the area of Ray, south of Tehran, destroyed the hall.

Reports that were published here today state that the resulting fires destroyed the hall. However, these reports did not disclose anything about the damage inflicted as a result of the explosion.

Kermanshah governor Mohammad Sepehri said that one person was killed and three others wounded among the Islamic Guards personnel during a clash between guards and armed men in the region of (Gwanrod).

CLERGY DENOUNCE PLANS TO HOLD MARCH IN TABRIZ

LD052038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Statement issued by the "great ulema"--read by announcer]

[Text] In His almighty name: Muslim brothers and sisters of the Tabriz city and its outlying areas are hereby informed that a rumor has been spread by a number of people that on Thursday, 6 December, a march is to be held and the bazaar closed. It is obvious that at this sensitive and epoch-making juncture in the establishment of the Islamic government, these types of acts and conspiracy against the government and the nation are neither beneficial nor permissible. God willing, the faithful will foil this reactionary and antipeople act by keeping calm and firm. Basically, these types of acts are in the interest of America and do not enjoy the approval and endorsement of the exalted sources of imitation. Peace be upon you and all pious people.

[Dated] 5 December 1979.

[Signed] Seyyed Hasan Angaji; Seyyed Mohammad 'Ali Hoseyni Angaji; [name indistinct]; 'Abdolhoseyn Qaravi; Abolfazi Musavi; Asadollah Madani; 'Abdolhoseyn Bonabi; 'Ali Gezelchah; and Mohammad Hoseyn Anzabi.

Further Report on Demonstrations

NC061004 Paris AFP in English 0956 GMT 6 Dec 79 NC

[Text] Tabriz, Dec 6 (AFP)--Large demonstrations took place in this city of northwest Iran today to protest at parts of the new Constitution and yesterday's attack on the home of the religious hierarchy's second-in-command, Ayatollah Kazem Shar'at-Madari.

The ayatollah had asked in a statement earlier today for the demonstrations to be cancelled, saying that "under the present critical circumstances imperialist elements may create incidents with unpredictable consequences".

The demonstrators, estimated to number 100,000, including some soldiers, carried pictures of the ayatollah, who comes from Tabriz. They said they had been shocked by yesterday's incidents in the holy city of Qom.

Slogans were shouted calling for the amendment of the Constitution, which was given overwhelming support in last weekend's referendum, the execution of Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who as director of radio and television was responsible for censorship, and the for people to take their destiny into their own hands.

The demonstrators also shouted slogans usually reserved for the Iranian ruler Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni but substituted their own ayatollah's name instead.

NVOI CALLS FOR RESTRAINT, REAFFIRMS RIGHT TO TRY SHAH

TA052013 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1739 GMT 5 Dec 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Which Persons Violate International Rights"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The UN Security Council, by reflecting the views of this international forum, expressed its opinion that our country's disputes with the U.S. should be resolved through peaceful means. A resolution approved by the council emphasized that both sides should show the utmost restraint and patience in confronting the situation which has arisen.

Today, we are all becoming aware that despite the fact that only coolness, restraint and patience can lead to the resolution of the crisis, the United States continues to intensify its pressure on our country. As we know the Pentagon has moved the United States' big warships closer to the southern coast of [word indistinct]. Everything indicates that the disputes have gone beyond the problem of the hostages, and are taking the shape of the most dangerous consequences. It is being observed that they want to exploit the affair of the American Embassy as a pretext to implement a new conspiracy against our country. It is for this reason that Washington refuses to carry out the demand of the Iranian nation for the return of billions of dollars of the former shah's plundered property, and in addition to this it claims that the standards of international law have been violated by Iran.

Of course by taking hostage of employees of an embassy is a violation of international morales, and should this matter be confronted with a sense of responsibility by [words indistinct] it can be resolved in the interests of the Iranian nation's revolution. Nevertheless, as Ayatollah Beheshti pointed out, Iran demands the extradition of the shah without any kind of connection with the hostages; however, the valid principle of the immunity of diplomatic employees cannot be a (?pretext) for absolving the violation of another valid principle, namely the violation of the national sovereignty and independence of a country.

Our country's national forces resolutely demand that the shah be put on trial in a Supreme Revolutionary Court in our homeland and be punished for innumerable crimes, as a result of which thousands and thousands of our brothers and sisters were killed. The shah and his family plundered and transferred abroad our country's national wealth and for more than 30 years, and he is responsible for all these plunderings. At the same time, the interests of our country dictate that the incident pertaining to the U.S. Embassy should not be allowed to remain as a pretext for a dangerous military conspiracy against Iran.

AMBASSADOR MEETS GROMYKO; USSR TO 'PROTECT' IRAN

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 27 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 WA

[Report by Rassoul Amanollahi, ETTELA'AT's correspondent in Moscow]

[Text] Even though the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR has cautioned the Soviet Union against confronting the United States on Iranian soil, the foreign minister of the Soviet Union officially announced that his country will protect Iran against any probable American attack. He said that the Soviet Union backs Iranian activities which have revolutionary characteristics and anti-imperialist aspects and will support them in all stages. In an interview, Ambassador Mokremi, without revealing the details of his conversation with Gromyko, told our reporter that their talk was frank, constructive and successful. Even though he did not give direct answers to our reporter's questions, in the opinion of our reporter Iran and the Soviet Union have begun a new chapter in political relations. The reporter bases this opinion on the fact that on the first day of his return from Europe, Gromyko saw the Iranian ambassador for 2 hours. The ambassador said the reason he can not reveal all of his conversation is because more serious developments could take place and it depends on whether the U.S. Government will return the shah to Iran or continue with its stubborn position.

[Question] Could you tell us the main points of your conversation with Gromyko?

[Answer] The main points of the conversation were within the framework of good relationships with the Soviet Union and the struggle of the Iranians for freeing themselves from economic, cultural and political dependence which were aimed at ruining and weakening the independence of Iran.

[Question] Did you discuss the hostages?

[Answer] As the whole world knows, the shah is a criminal like Hitler, and very few people will not condemn him for all the crimes he has committed. I do not know why America on the basis of human rights is still protecting the shah, unless Carter wants to show his support for the rest of the dictators of the world.

[Question] How seriously does Gromyko think the American threat to Iran is?

[Answer] Any political expression, be it serious or a bluff, leaves a psychological imprint on the world. The fact that America allows itself to say that it can conquer Iran or take over the oil wells or blockade the mouth of the Persian Gulf for economic surrender, is not only unsuitable but it calls for political and judicial steps.

America has insulted us without realizing the shameful consequences it will have for them. Gromyko understood the subject fully.

Reaction of the Soviet Union

[Question] In your opinion, what kind of reaction will the USSR show in case of a probable attack on Iran by the United States?

[Answer] The Government of the Soviet Union, because of its mission and even for military considerations and for the system that justifies its existence, can not remain indifferent in case of an American attack on Iran. The balance of power and its political presence in certain areas of the world demands that they show a reaction to such a great event. The Government of the Soviet Union has always been sympathetic towards the Iranian Revolution and shown its good will.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, if Russia ever gets involved in a war with the United States over the issue of Iran and wanted to use Iranian land or air space, what will happen?

[Answer] We will not permit the military force of the Soviet Union to cross our land. We have officially announced this to them. In this case, we are mature and free. The creation of a struggle is in our own hands. Not only in Iran but in all of the world we will reveal American cruelty and colonization. We will try to inform the Muslim and sympathetic countries. But the Soviet Government, in case it should feel it necessary, can through any other means, confront the United States and express moral and political support towards our revolution.

[Question] In your opinion, have diplomatic authorities of the Soviet Union and the United States been in contact over the issue of Iran?

[Answer] I know that 2-3 days ago the foreign minister of the Soviet Union told the Government of the United States to avoid taking any violent steps towards Iran and asked the U.S. Government to control its emotions and not to step out of the limits of moderation. If the United States out of stubbornness does not pay any attention to these recommendations, then the Soviet Government might give stronger warnings, and in the future there might be serious confrontation between the two countries.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, did not Gromyko say what the Soviet Union will do if the United States attacks Iran?

[Answer] Gromyko officially expressed its support for Iran in the face of a probable American attack and said that this is a basic policy. Because of the revolutionary characteristics and its anti-imperialistic aspect, the USSR fully supports the actions of the Government of Iran. But we rely solely on ourselves and the struggle we started we shall finish ourselves.

[Question] What was Gromyko's opinion about Kordestan?

[Answer] Gromyko said that the Soviet Union has never interfered nor will it ever interfere in Kordestan. It condemns any kind of rebellion and antirevolutionary movement, and it considers any armed groups' attacks on the Iranian Revolution as traitorous acts. Linking such action to the Soviet Union is a trick of antirevolutionary groups.

[Question] What did Gromyko say about the decisive action of the students in regard to the American hostages and the return of the shah of Iran?

[Answer] This subject can be understood by everyone. We are in a period of revolution and the students' action is a revolutionary act. The U.S. Government is our great enemy.

It has helped the shah to plunder our country for 25 years. The American Embassy in Iran has been used for plotting and opposition to the independence of the revolution. Anyone with any conscience knows that our afflicted and deprived people are the standard-bearers of a great revolution against imperialism in the world today, and the standards of this revolution are different from any other revolution. With their categorical support of the Iranian Revolution and their condemning of the American threats, we are clear about the political tendencies of the USSR towards Iran.

[Question] Now that diplomatic relations have been cut between Iran and the United States, what would we do if we are confronted with food and agricultural shortages and from which country will we receive such supplies?

[Answer] We will try to be self-sufficient, and as the Imam has said we will prepare ourselves for any kind of hardship but at the same time we are studying other options. We will find out who our true friends are and which countries just pay lip service to us. Future events and history will prove the revolution of Iran as an intelligent revolution. This revolution will not be misled by mere words. Also, our attitude towards sincere moderate nations will be the same as their attitude is towards us.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, what is the reason for not revealing your entire conversation with Gromyko and not giving direct answers to my questions?

[Answer] Our conversation today was carried out in a very friendly atmosphere. It was frank, to the point and successful. We will reveal the rest of the conversation at the appropriate time. The American Government must be less stubborn and return the shah to us.

AYATOLLAH MODARRESI INTERVIEWED ON SITUATION

LD051149 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 29 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Ahmed Fattani interview with Iranian Ayatollah Modarresi: "20 Million Iranians Have Already Been Mobilized and Are Prepared To Counter Any Eventuality"--date and place not specified]

[Text] Question: What steps does Iran envisage taking to recover the Iranian assets frozen in the United States?

Ayatollah Modarresi: We are still hoping that the United States, that is the American people, will not be able to confiscate these assets which legally belong to the Iranian people. These assets total \$5 billion: \$1 billion deposited in the United States and \$4 billion in other American banks abroad. We call on the American people to ask their government to restore these assets which belong not to a small group or an oligarchy but to the entire Iranian people. We also call on Arab countries to immediately consider withdrawing their assets from American banks since the United States has clearly shown that it has no scruples about freezing other people's money. We will certainly appeal to all international bodies which specialize in such matters for the quickest possible recovery of our assets.

Question: What proposal might Iran submit to the next OPEC meeting in Caracas?

Ayatollah Modarresi: As far as oil policy is concerned, we are currently examining proposals to strengthen OPEC and to counter American maneuvers. Iran will ask OPEC member countries not to use the U.S. dollar as payment for oil.

Question: How does Iran plan to respond to a possible U.S. intervention?

Ayatollah Modarresi: We have ordered a general mobilization of all our military forces and all our armed corps. Ayatollah Khomeyni has decided that 20 million Iranians are to be mobilized and given military training to counter any such possibility. We do not fear an American intervention because if there is such an intervention the whole region will flare up. The United States is well aware of that. The Islamic nation, which comprises 1 billion people, will not sit and do nothing in face of the threat to Iran. Therefore we advise Washington not to repeat its Vietnam venture.

Question: Is it true that the economic blockade which the United States intends to impose on Tehran could really affect the Iranian economy?

Ayatollah Modarresi: At the moment there is no real economic blockade on Iran.

It is true that the United States is threatening us but experience has already shown that it failed at Haiphong. What is certain is that at present we cannot say that there is a complete economic blockade....

In the shah's days the United States had already subjected us to another type of economic blockade, hunger, but it was ineffective since the Iranian people are Muslims. They fast. What I am saying is that the economic blockade which the United States intends to impose on us does not frighten us!

Question: Iran has rejected the dollar in payment for its oil. Could you explain the reasons for that decision and its effects on the international plane? Do you think that such a step will help promote the establishment of a new world economic system?

Ayatollah Modarresi: We know the American game. How many times has the United States raised and lowered the dollar's equivalence? By these about-faces they were constantly weakening and endangering our economy and the economies of the Third World countries.

Iran has decided to reject the dollar in payment for its oil first to liberate itself economically and to avoid the international consequence. In addition it is clear that we are trying to reduce the value of the dollar. We think that this decision effectively makes a favorable contribution to the establishment of a new world economic system. We expect all Islamic countries to back this plan.

Question: Do you regard the staff now being held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran as spies?

Ayatollah Modarresi: Yes, they are spies. We have documents and proof that the staff were engaged in two essential tasks in Iran: Espionage and the selection of Iranian people for public office in the shah's days.

The embassy staff were directly interfering in our internal affairs. Was it not the same embassy which in 1953 sparked off Mossadeq's fall in order to insure the shah's return to the throne?

If the shah is not extradited they will be tried as spies but will not be executed. Khomeyni has said so.

Question: If the crisis between you and the United States persists, would you envisage breaking off diplomatic relations with Washington?

Ayatollah Modarresi: At present, we no longer have any relations with Washington. There is no longer any official communication between our two governments but we do not want to break off our relations with the American people. Since the revolution there has been no Iranian ambassador in the United States, only a charge d'affaires.

Question: What power structures exist in Iran now that the Bazargan government has resigned? And what arrangements in this sphere are envisaged in the constitution which will soon be submitted for referendum?

Ayatollah Modarresi: There is the Revolution Command Council and the Council of Ministers but there is no prime minister pending the referendum and the presidential and National Assembly elections.

The draft constitution states that the imam will be the supreme guide of the nation and that there will also be a president of the republic who will be elected directly by the people and the National Assembly. Furthermore, there will be an arbitration council consisting of five members whose task will be in keeping with Koranic law.

Question: Does Iran see itself as a member of the anti-Zionist front?

Ayatollah Modarresi: Of course! Zionism is Iran's enemy because our revolution supports the Palestinian people and is striving as forcefully as it can to insure the triumph of the just Arab cause. Iran means to be in the front line of the anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist front.

Question: It has recently been announced that a POLISARIO front office has been opened in Tehran. Is this an indication that the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] will soon be recognized by Iran?

Ayatollah Modarresi: We are now considering the question of the recognition of the SDAR.

Question: How do you assess the development of relations between the Algerian and Iranian Revolutions?

Ayatollah Modarresi: Our two revolutions are similar inasmuch as they have similar principles and objectives. Islam constitutes the fundamental criterion for the liberation theme. Our relations are excellent.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES U.S. MILITARY THREAT, ASSETS FREEZE

LD060925 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 29 Nov 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[Interview granted by Dr Mohammad Ali Hadi, head of an Iranian delegation visiting Algeria, to H. Ruwaybih and S. Bousalah in Algiers--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Imperialist propaganda is trying to depict the occupation of the American Embassy as the crux of the problem between the Iranian Revolution and the United States. What is the truth?

Answer: In Iran there is a revolution before there is a state regime. This revolution was ahead of the government regime in occupying the U.S. Embassy. The leadership cannot but be an expression of the will of the masses and, because the American Embassy occupation in Tehran was a natural reaction to the United States' playing host to the shah and defending him, the leadership did not interfere in the matter, for this is a true democracy, a democratic revolutionary leadership does not stand against the will of the masses.

Moreover, the American Embassy was not merely an embassy. It was primarily a center of espionage--we have found in it listening devices, fake stamps for entry to and exist from Iran in order to facilitate the smuggling of convicted criminals and wanted men. We have also found counterfeit currency.

The embassy was the center of government and it issued orders to CIA agent General Zahedi. We wonder what government does not reject the use of a foreign embassy as a center of espionage and government, as well as the source that dismisses and appoints ministers and prime ministers and fixes state policy?

Question: What is the Iranian Revolution's attitude toward U.S. threats to intervene militarily?

Answer: The era of occupation is over. If the United States wants to put the clock back, then we will tell it that the era of occupation has gone. Our people are ready, if necessary, once again to confront the U.S. force directly. Previously they confronted it indirectly through the agent shahinshah's regime. We do not claim that we are capable of defeating the United States militarily but we are confident of our ability to accept martyrdom for the sake of faith, independence and freedom.

Question: Imperialist propaganda is attempting to depict the situation in Iran as deteriorating and make out that famine is threatening the country, particularly after the U.S. decision to impose an economic blockade on Iran and to stop oil supplies from it. What is the truth?

Answer: Never before have the Iranian people been as united as they are now. The demonstrations by millions of people in Iran are the best evidence of this. The starvation with which the Americans are threatening us is nothing new. The United States has starved us before, stolen our resources and killed our people. We are a Muslim people and can fast just as our forefathers at the dawn of Islam fasted, fought and won. Our confrontation with the United States is a confrontation between heavenly values and freedom and the values of the computer and might.

Question: The United States has frozen Iranian assets. How do you explain this?

Answer: The United States has committed a political, economic and human crime against our people. We are accustomed to it doing this for it killed 100,000 of our people and imprisoned and tortured half a million during the shah's regime. It has also completely destroyed the Iranian economy. Its decision now to freeze Iranian assets is a new act of privacy by a superpower proving its imperialist character in its dealings with peoples. We hope that the Arab brothers who thought that the United States was a safe place for their assets will reconsider this view and withdraw their assets before these become mere figures of no value.

The United States has always opposed the use of the economy as a weapon, but now it is using it against us on a large scale and in an ugly manner, first, by refusing to import Iranian oil and, second, by freezing our assets.

We hope that OPEC member states in particular, will take a collective action against this aggression now that the United States has openly committed an act of aggression against one of them.

Question: How does the Iranian Revolution appraise the present international situation and attitude of the Islamic and Arab countries and the Third World countries in general?

Answer: We have no doubt that the Muslim nation, which numbers one billion people, sides strongly with us. We are the spearhead in defending this nation against American hegemony. Likewise, all Third World people and the world's downtrodden people are with us because right is on our side and we have a just cause whose name is freedom. Many parts of the world have expressed support in the form of demonstrations and similar manifestations.

We believe that the Islamic and Arab peoples' support for us as well as the support of world liberation forces and the whole Third World has stopped the United States from implementing its threat of military intervention against Iran, for the time being at least.

But we constantly expect this aggression. We are not afraid if the United States intervenes militarily, because this would certainly mean that this great imperialist power would become bogged down in the Iranian mud. It would also be taught a second lesson in this regard. If the Americans commit this adventure they will face 20 million armed Iranian young people as well as the strength of the Iranian people's will.

Question: What is the Iranian Revolution's attitude toward the causes of liberation throughout the world--in Palestine, in Western Sahara and in southern Africa?

Answer: We support the will of the peoples, and our principle in this is our belief in God. We do not desire and do not accept interference in the internal affairs of others. But we cannot stand idly by the conflict between wrong and right. We have sided with the Palestinian Revolution since the triumph of revolution in Iran.

With regard to the struggling Saharan people we want once again to reassert that we side with their struggle and give it our absolute support. We are prepared to fight with this people who have triumphed against their enemy and refused to submit to an unjust king who is an agent of imperialism. "If kings enter a village they corrupt it." We in Iran do not differentiate between the shah and King Hassan II.

We will never forget that King Hassan II and As-Sadat received the shah in Morocco and Egypt. The close ties between such people as the shah, Hassan II and As-Sadat are sufficient evidence.

So that everybody will know that King Hassan II and the shah have played the same role we recall the fact that Saharan revolutionary officers have captured Iranian-manufactured weapons which the deposed shah had sent to King Hassan II to be used to kill our brothers in the Sahara.

ISLAMIC REPUBLICAN PARTY SPOKESMAN INTERVIEWED

NCO40940 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 30 Nov 79 p 10 NC

[Interview conducted by Basim as-Sab' in Tehran with Dr Hassan Ayat, official spokesman of the Iranian Islamic Republican Party, member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the Council of Experts--date of interview not given]

[Excerpts] Question: After 10 months of the revolution's victory, what have you accomplished on the level of consolidating the revolutionary authority and what are the rifts the revolution is facing or has faced?

Answer: It has been established so far that we can gain more and lose less. However, the revolution's gains can be summed up as follows:

1. The overthrow of the monarchical regime, which was one of the strongest allies of the United States.
2. The expulsion of the U.S. advisers.
3. The confiscation of the property of the capitalists in the country.
4. The establishment and consolidation of the Islamic republic through a public referendum and at a high percentage--estimated at 98 percent.
5. The drafting of a new constitution for the country based on Islamic jurisprudence.
6. The disclosure of many symbols who had their influence and position in the ranks of the people.
7. The establishment of relations with the Palestinian revolution, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, although this relationship could become stronger and more serious and effective than it is now.
8. The definition of Iran as a base for the Islamic nation opposing colonialism and imperialism.
9. The abrogation of the bilateral treaties and the CENTO treaty.
10. The establishment of some form of revolutionary relations with some of the world liberation movements.

The rifts can be summed up as follows:

1. The tension which occurred in Kordestan after the revolution. It could have been avoided
2. The smuggling out of much wealth to abroad. This could have also been avoided.
3. The granting of some powers and facilities to some symbols of the defunct regime instead of putting them on trial.

It could also be said that we have not lost much. Indeed our loss is that we have not managed to achieve more gains.

We could have done so and we could have cooperated on a wider scale with the world liberation movements so as to create many varied problems for the United States in the Islamic countries and elsewhere through information activities and other available means with the aim of transferring the battle with the United States to outside the country instead of letting it explode inside Iran alone.

Question: Don't you believe that these rifts are the result of practices on the level of the leadership?

Answer: The Iranian Revolution was a great strength in the hands of Imam Khomeyni. The strength of this revolution can be summed up in the words "the leadership and the people and the linkage between them."

This strength managed to crush that giant regime in a very short time on 11 February 1979. However, this strength was not put to full use. It was my opinion that the borders should have been closed indefinitely as of the first day of the revolution's victory. The property of all those who had connections or cooperated with the past regime should then have been confiscated and they should have been put on trial. Their trial should have been public and revolutionary to mete out just punishment. The radio and television media should have carried out their role against all types of imperialism and against its agents. The government should have started construction projects in Kurdistan and Baluchistan. In the meantime, the enemies of the revolution in both districts should have been dealt with firmly. The newspapers which were issued during the past regime should have been confiscated and fully controlled.

Regrettably, however, there has been hesitation and indecision on the part of the government. For example, although many people were put on trial, nothing was benefited from these trials. The trial of Hoveyda or (An-Nusayri) could have been public and intellectuals and information officials from various world news agencies could have been invited to attend the trial to expose the defunct regime.

Had this happened, we wouldn't have been compelled to occupy the U.S. espionage cell to get back the shah. The United States would have been compelled to hand him over to us because he committed crimes which cannot be defended. However, due to some conservatives' infiltration of the ranks, this was not attained. For example, in the first weeks of the revolution, the enemies escalated their attacks on the revolution instead of fleeing or begging for mercy. Why? Because the mercenary and traitorous newspapers remained in their hands with absolute freedom and without any supervision or control.

All this happened because the true revolutionaries had not immediately assumed power. Those who assumed power did not depend on the people. Conservatives managed to occupy the centers of power. These rifts occurred because of the lack of revolutionary qualities.

Question: What you have just said leads us to talk about the duplicity which has prevailed in the past 10 months. This duplicity was evident in the contradictory stands of the religious and political leaderships. One of the results was that Bazargan left the government.

Answer: To answer this question we must go back in history--to the era before the 1906 constitutional revolution--to be able to arrive at the roots of our present state of affairs. However, because time is limited, we must be brief and speak about the era which followed the downfall of Reza Khan.

Imam Khomeyni first appeared as a higher authority and a commander in 1961 and 1962. He was able to draw the nation's attention to himself by concentrating his attacks on the shah and imperialism. The 5 June 1963 uprising took place when this new current was at its zenith. This day is considered a turning point in Iran's contemporary history. Many professional politicians went to their homes and no longer had a role to play. Even the traditional men of religion had no role left for them. Some of them went along with the regime, while others supported it by their silence. Only Khomeyni and his supporters remained in the field.

When Khomeyni raised the question of the rule of the legist [Wilayat al-faqih], he was in fact announcing that the Muslims should have an Islamic state. The regime, however, continued to exert pressure on the people by resorting to various repressive and criminal methods to the extent that it placed the people before a dead end. All this was to no avail. Imperialism had recently resorted to its usual trick and placed the country's resources in the hands of professional politicians to issue statements in the name of the opposition and regain the limelight. Despite this, the genuine current--the current of the present revolution triumphed; and the traditional current, represented by Bakhtiar and leaderships close to him, was defeated.

The revolution was compelled to hand over the government to national political figures, while keeping the real power in the hands of this leadership, because the true revolutionaries were secretly waging their struggle and after the victory were unknown as popular symbols not working in the government organ. Added to this, the professional politicians had an opportunity to appear as opponents of the regime and knowing the government organs routine. This lent experience to their management, and they had some influence among the people. This step is considered a tactical retreat to score a victory and safeguard the real march of the revolution.

Question: It is understood from your historical review and from your review of (Al-Kashani's) document that you are trying to make a comparison between the present state of affairs and the Mosaddeq (Al-Kashani) era. You are trying to say that Mossadeq was the Bazargan of his time and vice versa and that Bazargan helped Bakhtiar to escape as Bakhtiar helped Zahedi to escape.

Answer: The historical facts say this and I am narrating them in all honesty.

Question: The revolution and the program? You have succeeded in as far as the Islamic religion slogan is concerned? But what is the party's social and economic program and how do you confront the social problems, which obviously exist in the Iranian society?

Answer: We in the party believe in an economy and culture that conform entirely with the Islamic concepts. We believe in a genuine Islamic state. This is stipulated in the constitution which was the subject of a 3-month debate at the experts council.

The Constitution outlines the political, economic and social line of the revolution. We can say that our Constitution is the only original constitution in the Third World because all other Third World constitutions are derived from the constitutions of Western imperialism.

The economy is clear in the Constitution. It is neither a capitalist nor a communist economy but an Islamic economy. The means of production are not a monopoly in the hands of the government but are chosen by the government and the people.

Question: The revolution--the puzzle--has succeeded without weapons and without evident outside support. Can it continue without arms and without outside support?

Answer: Of course. The revolution has triumphed without outside support but we cannot say without weapons. It is true that the weapons used were few, but the most important weapon the revolution possesses is that of ideology and creed.

If we maintain the people's faith, and undoubtedly we will maintain it because their faith cannot be easily destroyed, then the revolution's victories will continue.

The revolution in Iran triumphed because it did not depend on others. This means that it is a genuine revolution. Dependence on others cannot result in a real victory. To safeguard its victories, the revolution must maintain its offensive identity.

The people in the Islamic countries and in many other countries are suffering from imperialism and tyranny and are seeking a way of deliverance. In the past centuries the people sought all possible ways to rid themselves of imperialism and tryanny. For example, at one time they sought the aid of the Germans to get rid of British imperialism. What was the result? The Germans are more dangerous than the British.

Then the eyes were turned to the communist system after its victory in Russia. However, the people's experiences since 1917 and up to now have proved that the Soviet Union cannot become a base for liberation, but rather it represents an imperialist danger because of its cooperation with the West on a world level.

Even when China triumphed, those harmed by Soviet Union policy believed that they could seek the aid of China. However, they saw China shaking hands with the United States and entering the club of the great imperialist states.

The eyes are now turned to Iran. The Islamic and powerless peoples are pinning their hopes on it. The Iranian Revolution is genuine in its aims which do not seek to destroy the imperialist domination in order to replace it by a new domination but seek to cooperate with the liberation movements to push the war to the strongholds of imperialism itself.

The late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir used to arouse the masses in the Arab world through information media alone, despite the fact that he did not have a complete program or a comprehensive ideology. The most important weapon we possess is Islam, which in turn provides the best means for solving the economic, social and political problems and can open a new road with many hopes for the people.

This is my answer to the question. I would like to point out though that it is possible to benefit from the Islamic world's scientific capacities to produce weapons. It is true that we are relatively weak in the military field, but our strength in other fields makes up for this weakness.

Question: Don't you believe that such a trend would isolate you from both the East and West?

Answer: I said that the contradiction between these forces must be put to advantage. This means that there must be no dependence on them. It is essential to concentrate on an important point; namely, that these big states need us more than we need them.

These states have their own plans and interests. We will give Israel as an example in the Middle East. The interests of both the Soviet Union and the United States require the continuation of Israel. However, both states have different interests. The United States wants Israel to continue to exist as a base in the heart of the Islamic world and use it when it wants to strike any liberation movement in the area. The Soviets also want Israel to continue to exist but so that the Arab countries should continue to need them.

This means that we must depend on ourselves, particularly since our intrinsic resources are enormous. Our human and natural resources are big and extend from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. The resources of the powerless nations in Latin America could be added to these resources. If we were to follow an independent and sensible course, the big states like the Soviet Union and the West would compete in getting close to this great force. It must be recalled here that 60 percent of the West's oil consumption passes through the Hormuz Strait. This is in addition to the oil from Libya and Algeria. Were these states to unite, a great strength could be created--no less important but even greater than that of the big states, particularly because it will depend on the weapon of Islam.

Question: What is the nature of the unity you are advocating between Iran and the states in the region?

Answer: The common ground for this unity exists. From the aspects of logic and social science, unity is usually achieved when there is a common creed and common interest. From the aspect of creed and cosmic visualization, all the people in this region believe in Islam, the greatest factor for unity.

From the aspect of interests the people in this region, despite some of their governments, feel they have an enemy in common and that if they were to unite, they would enjoy the best possible life and destroy the enemy. We can see now that Iranians suffer when Israel attacks the Palestinian brothers. They suffer as though the calamity had befallen one of the Iranian districts. This is the outlook of all peoples in the Islamic world and we have seen their reaction to the June 1967 war. After the Black September massacres in Jordan the reaction in all Islamic countries was the same toward the pains of the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

Another example is that when 'Abd an-Nasir was leading the struggle in Egypt against imperialism, the ears of the Iranians were tuned closely to the voice of the Arabs. This is how they learned the Arabic language. We hear now that the ears of the Arabs are now tuned closely to Iran and that many of them have started to learn Persian.

Therefore, the nature of this unity is based on faith and creed and not on one people dominating another. The ideas of the corrupt and oppressive persons in some of the region's governments are inciting national fanaticism. These people had followed the same course in the era of 'Abd an-Nasir.

Question: Some factions in Iran are raising the slogan "Islam and Communism Do Not Meet." Don't you see that there are real meeting points particularly under the present circumstances? I will cite as an example the agreement to fight imperialism or to fight exploitation and the reactionary regimes.

Answer: Indeed one cannot deny the existence of superficial common links between two things. For example, between Islam and communism or between Islam and capitalism. This, however, is not a reason for saying there is a meeting or agreement between these two things because as a result we would come to the so-called copied thinking [al-fikr al-iltiqati]. This is to say, not original thinking, but comprising several ideologies. This kind of thinking was one of the causes of defeat of peoples throughout history.

When we say Islam we mean that we believe that man is immortal and unperishable. This ideological rule give us many theoretical and practical results. It is on this basis that we accept martyrdom and place the interests of society above our own. It is not to score a personal victory, but to help the ultimate victory of what is right even if achieving this victory should take centuries.

This is why we say that the martyrdom of Imam al-Husayn was a victory. If we were to look at matters through a material perspective, the result would be that Imam al-Husayn was defeated. Looking at the matter from an Islamic angle, Imam al-Husayn has triumphed because he helped in the ultimate victory of rightness. This outlook does not exist and cannot exist in communism because its goal is material and earthly only.

Moreover, the communists have proved to us in contemporary history again and again that they always betray their allies. They stab a dagger in their ally's back at the appropriate moment. This is something natural so far as they are concerned. I can give hundreds of incidents which took place in this century to substantiate what I say. Lenin and the other communist leaders have admitted this fact.

Question: You have upheld the slogan of "Confrontation of Imperialism" and given it the same importance as the call for the return of the former shah. What do you really want? Do you believe that the religious and psychological mobilization of the people is sufficient for confronting U.S. imperialism?

Answer: Actually, nobody in Iran believes that the problem with the United States will end with the return and trial of the shah. This is only one aspect of the struggle against imperialism. It has not strategic importance. We know that without self-sufficiency and without depending on ourselves economically and technologically, we cannot have real independence and cannot uproot imperialism from our country. The matter cannot be confined to just the question of the shah and his ilk. It is deep-rooted. The first thing to happen was the deportation of foreign advisers, followed by the rejection of economic subservience and the decisions regarding oil, and then the rejection of the "montage" or assembly industries. These are pointers to the rejection of U.S. policy, but the final and overall rejection requires a transitional period during which an alternative will be found.

Question: How does the Islamic Republican Party regard the other political factions in the country, especially "The Movement for the Liberation of Iran", "The Khalqi Strugglers", "The Khalqi Fedayeen", and the "Tudeh Party"?

Answer: The party's line is completely identical with Imam Khomeyni's line and method. We reject every non-Islamic method. We do not object to using experts and technicians in the fields of industry and administration, provided they have no links with the enemy. If their thinking is non-Islamic, their expertise may be made use of, but they would not be permitted to chart the course of the country or influence its main decisions. For example, Sanjabi was employed as foreign minister, he was dismissed. The same applied to Bazargan who was useful in the management of affairs, but when he tried to impose his eclectic way of thinking, he too was dismissed.

Therefore, any group or faction that does not have a fully Islamic line and method will not be allowed to influence the decisions. This compels such a group to go into isolation and leave the political arena. The party's course and method is based on this. It is the only way dictated by Islam without any hesitation. Accordingly, anyone who contradicts Islam, even partially, will automatically be dismissed unless he rectifies his course.

QOTBZADEH DISCUSSES SAFETY OF HOSTAGES

LDO51103 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Dec 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Warning to Washington by Islamic Students"]

[Excerpts] Tehran--While the Revolution Council is trying to deal as well as it can with domestic and external crises facing Iran, "Islamic students" are making sure that no gesture of appeasement, even purely formal, is made toward the United States. No one is being spared, not even Sadeq Qotbzadeh who, after all, was appointed foreign minister because he denounced his predecessor Bani Sadr's concessions to American imperialism.

During a press conference held on Friday, the new foreign minister had the misfortune of stating--probably without believing in what he said--that American Charge d'Affaires Bruce Laingen and the two other diplomats detained with him who sought refuge at the Foreign Ministry could, if they wished, leave Iran. The students' retort was crushing. On the very next day they handed to journalists a top secret document discovered in the embassy's archives proving that Mr Laingen is "a CIA agent." As a result, whether it was ever a practical proposition or not, the way for his departure became blocked.

The document in question is undoubtedly compromising. In a letter written to the secret services in August, the American charge d'affaires agreed to the appointment of two CIA representatives as second and third secretaries at the embassy. Furthermore, he mentioned in the letter means of more effectively disguising as diplomats the two secret agents who would in the future be incorporated into the embassy staff. Meanwhile, Mr Laingen confirmed the appointment of Mr Malcolm Kalp and Mr William Daugherty who have both since been seized as hostages. According to the students' spokesman, the latter has already "confessed." The students have promised to publish additional documents which, they believe, would justify both the occupation of the embassy and the trials which are being prepared.

Mr Qotbzadeh has immediately given way. Disregarding the recordings of his initial statements made by a number of journalists, he denied the "distorted statements" attributed to him. During an interview which he granted us on Sunday night, he admitted that he might have to deliver Mr Laingen into the hands of the students with a view to an inquiry....

In view of the shah's departure from the United States in the near future, the students are feverishly preparing the trials for "espionage, subversion and sabotage" to which the hostages will be subjected. And, as a precaution, according to diplomatic sources, some hostages have been transferred from the embassy to other detention centers under the guard of Pasdarans, the "guardians of the revolution." In order to verify the correctness of this information, which has caused great concern in diplomatic circles, a visit to the high command of these Islamic militias was called for.

A sinister atmosphere prevails at the Vali Asr (formerly Eshratyabad) barracks. Visitors are admitted into a spacious courtyard where, in the shadow, silhouettes of Pasadarans armed with submachineguns are projected against a long wall built round the barracks. Suddenly, shots are heard in the darkness. Fingers on triggers, militiamen run in all directions. Two of them mount a motorcycle and sweep out at full speed in the direction of a spot out of view where the shooting apparently occurred.

"It is nothing, mere routine," Abu Sharif, commander in chief of the "guardian of the revolution," tells us a few minutes later.

Wearing denims and wearing a Fidel Castro style beard our interlocutor seems nervous and impatient. Why do we want to know where the hostages are? Journalists should mind their own business. Yes, he tells us, I am responsible for the hostages' safety. Yes, the prisoners are guarded by the Pasdarans "whether they are at the American Embassy or elsewhere," Mr Qotbzadeh, whom we interviewed later, was not more garrulous but he did blurt out: "So much the better if the hostages have been taken out of the embassy; believe me, their safety will be insured more effectively in this way...."

As for the Revolution Council, it is less worried by the possibility of U.S. armed intervention to free the hostages than by that of a blockade which could well intensify the contradictions existing in the country. The deliberations of the republic's supreme organ on Sunday were mainly devoted to two distinct but closely related themes--Iran's isolation on the international scene and its domestic, economic and political problems.

The supreme organ of the revolution discussed the possibility of ending Iran's isolation which has been further increased as a result of Imam Khomeyni's decision to boycott the Security Council. Judging from the atmosphere prevailing in the Revolution Council's anteroom, this decision could, in any case, be reversed.

In a corner of the reception room Ahmad Salamatian, who has just returned from New York, was explaining in an animated tone to the imam's eldest son Ahmad Khomeyni, who looked impressed, why the boycotting of the Security Council was a "bad mistake." Bani Sadr's UN representative prior to Bani Sadr's resignation as foreign minister, had been admitted to the Revolution Council's conference room where he pleaded--eloquently, according to a witness--in favor of a more flexible diplomacy which, he asserted, would soon bear fruit. It appears that Mr Salamatian has been promised support by a number of Third World countries and the USSR with a view to the adoption of a resolution particularly favorable to Iran. He was quite hopeful that the Security Council would decide to appoint an international commission of inquiry into the shah's crimes.

Late at night, back in his office at the top of the radio and television, Sadeq Qotbzadeh seemed shaken. "Contrary to what has been alleged," he told us, "we have not broken off relations with the Security Council. Today I spoke for 30 minutes on the telephone with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. I told him that we hoped that the Security Council would at last discuss the causes of the crisis and not only its effects. If at its next meeting the council adopted a balanced resolution, I also told him, Iranian opinion would be more willing to envisage a solution supported by the United Nations."

The new Iranian foreign minister uses the same language as his predecessor Bani Sadr even though he drove him to tender his resignation. However, Qotbzadeh sticks to his views--"Bani Sadr," he told us, "is a good and old friend of mine with whom I often agree politically. However, I blame him for overestimating the role of the United Nations and, especially, for seeing any criticism expressed on radio and television as a personal attack." In fact, Mr Bani Sadr has openly denounced the denigration campaign conducted against him by his lifelong rival.

Monday morning, Jomhuriya Islami, the official organ of the Islamic Republican Party [supporting Khomeyni] accused Mr Qotbzadeh of being "too garrulous." It appears that Sunday night the Revolution Council asked the foreign minister to resign as radio and television director general.

QOTBZADEH: 'STUDENTS THEMSELVES' WILL TRY HOSTAGES

LD051655 Paris LE FIGARO in French 4 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent Thierry Desjardins undated Tehran interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh: "Sadeq Qotbzadeh: 'The Hostages Will Be Tried By the Students'"]

[Text] Tehran--"The ball is in the Americans' court. We have done all we can." It is 0800. Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the ayatollah's foreign minister, receives me in his office on the 11th floor of radio house. He had 3 hours sleep last night, but this man, "built like a tank," is as firm as a rock.

He lights his pipe and goes on: "As soon as we learned that the shah was benefiting from U.S. asylum we did all we could to avoid any escalation. First we asked for two Iranian doctors to be allowed to examine the shah to see if he was really sick, so that we could at least explain the U.S. attitude to our own public. The Washington administration categorically refused. Then the embassy affair began. We tried to sort things out by proposing a legal process which would have permitted the shah's extradition. The American response was to stop buying our oil (which is rather to our advantage in any case). Then the Americans turned their attention to Iranian students living in the United States. We have formal reports stating that some people have died. Young Iranian men have been killed and Iranian girls raped over there, and all in the name of humanity. Well, not one American has been struck in the streets here, you can bear witness to that. Our public's reaction to all this has been very sober. And then we began to think that our efforts to defuse the crisis were being interpreted in the United States as a sign of weakness on our part and that the United States, like a spoiled child, wanted to get all its own way. Then nothing was possible any longer. And now it is up to the Americans to make a move."

"Send Back the Shah"

[Question] But what can Carter do?

[Answer] Basically, send back the shah.

[Question] He cannot do that, and you well know it.

[Answer] That is his problem.

[Question] Would the opening of the files on the shah's fortune defuse the crisis?

[Answer] It could ease the atmosphere but would not resolve the problem.

[Question] So the hostages will be tried?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] By whom?

[Answer] By the students themselves.

[Question] When?

[Answer] I don't know.

[Question] As regards the charge d'affaires and his two colleagues who are at the Foreign Ministry, you recently said yourself that they are free to go, which is difficult for international public opinion to believe.

[Answer] No. There was a misunderstanding. I said, and I repeat, that those three men asked to be granted the right of asylum at the ministry.

That asylum was granted. Therefore, as long as they remain in the ministry I am personally responsible for insuring that nothing happens to them, but those men too have no doubt committed crimes. So as soon as they leave the ministry precincts they will fall back into the hands of justice, and then I will be the first to demand that they be arrested and tried.

[Question] What is your international policy going to be? Who are your friends today?

[Answer] The shah maintained good relations with everyone. So some time will be needed for things to adapt themselves. Obviously our position, which is fundamentally anti-Zionist, draws us closer at once to those who are known as the hardline camp in the Arab world.

[Question] Al-Qadhdhafi, for instance, who in order to win forgiveness for the disappearance of the Imam Musa as-Sadr (spiritual leader of the Lebanese Shi'ites) is making his people attack the American Embassy?

[Answer] Yes, but we are going to take a very close look at all that.

[Question] What are your relations with the USSR?

[Answer] Normal relations. We have just let Moscow know that we do not want any Soviet intervention in our affairs, even if there was an American military operation against us. We have told them clearly that they must do nothing until we ask them to.

[Question] What are your relations with the Iranian Communist Party--the Tudeh?

[Answer] Normal relations. They can work like all parties which accept the Islamic Republic, and at present they are being very correct, I must say.

[Question] You are also a member of the Revolution Council and therefore one of the authors of the Constitution. That text shocks Western public opinion. Is the Islamic republic really a theocracy?

[Answer] No, not at all. If we have set the imam and a religious council above all state organs, that is in order to prevent the country from falling back into some kind of dictatorship. It is a guarantee, a safeguard. But as soon as the republic is firmly installed, the clergy will realize this and the religious council will become symbolic.

[Question] In this Constitution you recognize the legitimate existence of Shi'ites, Sunnites, Zoroastrians, Christians and Jews. You ignore other communities. That is very disturbing for some people.

[Answer] No, you are only referring to the peoples in the book [presumably the Koran]. But everyone can honor the God of their choice. There is no need to fear persecution against anyone.

[Question] However, at the moment the press is publishing lists of freemasons. Why?

[Answer] Freemasons have always played a special role here, alas! They were very closely, too closely, connected with Britain. We are only publishing these lists to put people on their guard against these allies of London, who must certainly be distrusted. But no other measure will be taken against them.

BANGLADESH

AFP: INDIA REINFORCES BORDER IN MUHARI CHAR AREA

HK051233 Hong Kong AFP in English 1138 GMT 5 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpt] Dacca, 5 Dec (AFP)--The government owned daily DAINIK BANGLA today front-paged a report saying that two regular regiments of Indian Army with supporting artillery and tank units have been mobilised close to the disputed [area] bordering Muhari char along the eastern Bangladesh district of Noakhali.

Immediate official confirmation here was not available, but the report from the paper's Noakhali correspondent said that Indian authorities on the border have enforced observance of blackouts in the areas for the past one week. It said that besides the border force BSF [Border Security Force], the Indians had mobilised a Punjab regiment and behind it a Gurkha regiment. They constructed an embankment close to the international boundary and are constructing concrete bunkers, the report added.

Last night, according to the report, Bangladesh border guards foiled two Indian attempts to construct bunkers on the Muhari char. The EDR [Bangladesh Rifles] had to open fire to drive away the Indians who reportedly tried to dig bunkers at 6:45 p.m. and again at 8:45 p.m. last night.

Dacca Reports Continued Firing

HK060446 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 6 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The Indian Border Security Force [BSF] opened fire with automatic weapons on Bangladesh territory in the Muhari char area of Noakhali district after a day's break. According to official sources in Dacca last night the BSF fired four to five rounds of shots yesterday morning but the Bangladesh Rifles exercised restraint. The BSF had tried to trespass into the char area of Bangladesh on Monday last to construct bunkers and harvest paddy but they had to run away after exchange of fire with the EDR [Bangladesh Rifles]

Bangladesh is still awaiting a reply from the Indian authorities on the proposal of a high-level joint meeting to stop firing over the Muhari char area, the sources added. It may be recalled that Bangladesh had proposed immediate holding of a joint meeting of heads of border forces of the two countries for stopping firing over Muhari char in Noakhali district. According to a news agency report Bangladesh had suggested that the joint meeting should be held immediately between the chiefs of the Bangladesh Rifles and Indian Border Security Forces for cessation of exchange of firings and diffusion of tension along the border. Exchange of firings between the border forces of the countries over Muhari char began early last month and has been continuing since then.

INDIA

AFP: IRANIAN STUDENTS CLASH IN BANGALORE

OW052010 Hong Kong AFP in English 2000 GMT 5 Dec 79 OW

[Text] New Delhi, Dec. 5 (AFP)--Five Iranian students were injured in a clash between pro and anti-Khomeyni students, all of them Iranians, in Bangalore today, it was reported.

Later a similar situation was prevented by the timely intervention of police. The reports said the second confrontation between the rival groups arose when about 400 pro-Khomeyni students tried to march in a procession on the office of the other group's association in the city.

The trouble originated from a statement made by the anti-Khomeyni group criticising the Iranian religious leader, the reports said.

DELHI PAPER ON U.S.-IRAN 'BALANCE OF TERROR'

BK051125 New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Dec 79 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "War of Nerves"]

[Text] Ayatollah Khomeyni has called for a "holy war" against the U.S. on religious, economic and military fronts and President Carter has declared that if peaceful means are exhausted he may decide to take other "action". Both the leaders have mobilised their nations behind them, while the rest of the world is holding its breath unable to intervene. The ayatollah has denounced the UN, and the Iranian foreign minister, for whose participation the extraordinary session of the Security Council was postponed, has refused to attend the adjourned meeting. Both sides keep on repeating the arguments in favour of their respective positions, citing religious and secular laws and principles. There is no indication that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has made any advance in his efforts to seek a compromise between the demands which remain mutually exclusive. The only consolation for those who are deeply concerned is that the war of nerves has not yet turned into a shooting war.

But it is a small consolation: It is not desire for peace but the balance of terror that has kept the adversaries from taking a decisive step. The American hostages have been protected from the fury of Iranian mobs because even the ayatollah realises that if harm is done to them the U.S. will be compelled to take action, whatever be the consequences. On the other side, the U.S. while making all military preparations knows that as soon as action is taken the hostages will lose their lives. There is no way to free them by force, however sudden and powerful it may be. True, the U.S. allies and almost all the capitals of the world disapprove of the idea of a military attack, but this has a minor significance for Mr Carter and may have none if frenzy mounts on a national scale in the U.S. It is a grave situation, indeed, and it is not enough to warn the United States. It is also necessary to persuade the ayatollah to overcome his righteous anger and seek the welfare of his nation in economic and social fields and practical politics.

The question now is not whether the shah is a traitor, who has committed untold crimes against the people. It is an accepted fact. The question is whether it is just to demand his extradition against the threat of death to 49 hostages. The UN Security Council by its last recommendation refused to link the two and only called for immediate release of the hostages. It is on this basis that the international community should continue its dialogue with Tehran and at the same time sound a clear warning to Washington that military action will be denounced and opposed.

IAEA PAKISTAN DELEGATE DENIES REPORTS ON NUCLEAR BOMB

BK051554 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Addressing the [International Atomic Energy Agency] conference [in New Delhi] today the Pakistan delegate, Dr Munir Ahmad Khan, denied reports that his country is working on a nuclear bomb. He said this deliberate propaganda is a work of certain quarters who are keeping quiet over the reported explosion of a nuclear device by a country in southern Africa.

Conference Bars South Africa

BK051153 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Dec 79 BK

[Text] South Africa was today disallowed from taking part in 23d general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] in New Delhi.

This followed yesterday's move from the Nigerian delegate who challenged the credentials of South Africa. The credentials committee examined the issue and favored disallowing South Africa from participating in the conference. The decision of the credentials committee was put to vote at the general council and approved by 49 countries, including India. It was opposed by 24 countries including the United States, Israel, Ireland, Italy and West Germany.

SENIOR CONGRESS PARTY LEADER RESIGNS

BK041624 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Mr Chandrajit Yadev, a senior Congress-U [Urs] leader, has resigned from the party, blaming the Uttar Pradesh unit of the Congress-U as being most unreasonable in demanding 26 Lok Sabha seats in the state for its candidates.

At a news conference, Mr Yadev was asked whether he was planning to join the Lok Dal. He said he will decide his future course of action after consulting his colleagues. Mr Yadev praised Mr Charan Singh and his colleagues and said they have played a historic role in their fight against authoritarianism and communalism even at the cost of pulling down their own government.

AIR [All India Radio] correspondent says that Mr Chandrajit Yadev's resignation has sparked off a controversy between the two major partners of the ruling alliance at the center.

The Lok Dal general secretary, Mr Narendra Singh, said this evening that as decided earlier by the Lok Dal-Congress alliance, Mr Yadev will be our candidate in Azamgarh to the Lok Sabha polls. Replying to questions, he said Mr Yadev has not so far joined the Lok Dal.

The Congress general secretary, Mr Mohammad Yunus Salim, told newsman that it is regrettable that Mr Yadev, who had been a party to all the decisions taken by the central election committee till yesterday, has resigned on a flimsy pretext. He said he had brought to the notice of the Lok Dal president, Mr Charan Singh, a decision of the coordination committee of both the parties that any defection from the Congress and the Lok Dal would not be accepted. According to Mr Salim, Mr Charan Singh did not comment.

Asked what the Congress Party's stand will be if Mr Yadev is admitted to the Lok Dal, Mr Salim said he is placing the matter before the members of the working committee now in Delhi.

In reply to another question, whether the Lok Dal-Congress-U alliance will break and the Congress ministers will come out of the government, he said everything is possible under the sun. He, however, added that there is no question of walking out of the government at present.

In his talks with newsmen, Mr Chandrajit Yadev said that the joint election manifesto of the Lok Dal and the Congress-U could not be released today because of the insistence of the UP [Uttar Pradesh] Congress-U leaders regarding allocation of seats. Mr Yadev added there are some forces in the Congress-U who are trying to disrupt the alliance with the Lok Dal.

The Congress-U leader, Mr Salim and Mr K.C. Pant, had discussions with Mr Charan Singh on the UP list of candidates. Mr Salim said Mr Charan Singh will consult his colleagues and let them know their views. He added that his party is prepared to accept a reasonable number of seats in agreement with the Lok Dal. He said the common election manifesto has been finalized and is due to be released on Friday. This will depend on seat adjustments between them.

The general secretary of the UP units of the Congress-U, Mr Devraj Mishra, has said that Mr Yadev's resignation from the party would hasten the process of terminating the Lok Dal-Congress-U alliance. He added that the Congress-U should revoke the alliance at the earliest as the Lok Dal leaders were not honest toward it.

Congress-U Manifesto

BK050903 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The Congress-U Party is to issue its separate manifesto. This was decided at an informal meeting of members of the party working committee present in New Delhi today. The manifesto will be released tomorrow evening. Briefing newsmen, the general secretary, Mr Mohammad Yunus Salim, said the party's UP [Uttar Pradesh] list along with the list of other states which are yet to be announced will be released by this evening. The consensus among members of the working committee, who met at the residence of Mr Y.B. Chavan, was that wherever the Congress-U has entered into seat adjustments with alliance partners, these may not be disturbed. The party on its own will try its best to honor its commitment.

Asked what would be the affect of the Congress-U's decision on the government, Mr Yunus Salim replied that the government will remain undisturbed unless some further serious developments take place. He also said that the Lok Dal president, Mr Charan Singh, informed him that it was not possible for his party to accept the congress list of Uttar Pradesh. According to Mr Yunus Salim, Mr Charan Singh told him that the best course is to have friendly contests and this will have no effect on the government.

Members of the working committee took stock of the latest development in the light of the telephonic message received from their president, Mr Devraj Urs. Mr Urs said that if no understanding on seat adjustment was reached, the Congress-U might fight on its own in all the states. He expressed distress on the action of the Lok Dal in admitting and fielding Mr Chabdrajit Yadev and said this was highly undemocratic, unethical and improper.

CHARAN SINGH SAYS PRESENT COALITION WILL CONTINUE

HK060945 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Dec 79 HK

[Text] Mr Charan Singh has said that the Lok Dal-Congress-U coalition government at the center will continue in spite of growing differences within the alliance. Addressing a meeting in Bijnaur in Uttar Pradesh, he said the differences will not have any impact on the alliance government. Mr Charan Singh called upon the Lok Dal workers to educate the people and to mobilize them against the conspiracies of authoritarian, communal and capitalist forces.

PTI [Press Trust of India] says Mr Charan Singh obviously referring to the congress decision about a separate poll manifesto told the meeting that he would now seek their votes only for his Lok Dal party. Later addressing a meeting in Moradabad, Mr Charan Singh dismissed Mrs Indira Gandhi's claim that she alone can provide a stable government. He pointed out that despite her two-thirds majority in the 1971 elections, Mrs Gandhi had to take recourse to emergency rule. He challenged Mrs Gandhi to disprove his claim that poverty had increased during her 11-year regime in spite of her garibi hatao [remove the poverty] slogan.

JANATA PARTY TO BOYCOTT LOK SABHA ELECTION IN ASSAM

HK060408 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The Assam unit of the Janata Party has decided to boycott the Lok Sabha elections in the state. The state council of the party said in a resolution that the holding of elections in the prevailing situation will be a farce. Briefing newsmen at the end of the council meeting held in Gauhati last evening, the state party chief Mr Gauri Shankar Bhattacharaya said the only sensible course is to postpone elections in Assam for a few months and prepare correct list of voters deleting the names of those who are not Indian citizens.

The deputy prime minister and the home minister, Mr Y.B. Chavan, has said that it will not be legally feasible nor consistent with the democratic tradition that citizens living in Assam should be denied their right to take part in the election process. The election program already announced cannot therefore be interrupted, he added.

In a statement, he appealed to the students and youth of the state to abandon the path of agitation and cooperate in creating conditions for harmonious relations between different sections of people and for exercising the right of franchise. Mr Chavan said that following talks with the political leaders and student representatives, the state government has been asked to review immediately the adequacy of the law enforcement arrangements for prevention and detection of clandestine immigration. He assured the state government that the center will extend all possible help in this regard.

GOVERNMENT TO IMPORT OIL FROM MEXICO, VENEZUELA

HK060745 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 6 Dec 79 HK

[Text] For the first time India will start importing crude oil from the two oil rich Latin American countries--Mexico and Venezuela--from early next year. The two countries together will supply more than 1 million tons of crude to India.

The minister for petroleum and chemicals, Mt Bala Pajanon, received categorical assurances from the president of Mexico, Mr Lopez Portillo, and the minister of foreign affairs and industries of Venezuela that they would meet part of India's needs. At present India exclusively relies on Gulf countries for its shortfall in energy needs and the helpful attitude of the two Latin American countries provides an additional source of supply.